

Western Europe Urged By Mitterrand to Plan Space-Arms Safeguards

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand of France, staying away from a post-summit briefing by President Ronald Reagan in Brussels, called Thursday for cooperation among West European countries to counter a possible extension of the arms race into space.

Mr. Mitterrand, addressing his first formal press conference in 18 months, described the outcome of the Geneva summit meeting as a "hopeful sign" for East-West relations. But he went on to distance France from the arms negotiations now under way between the United States and the Soviet Union and "reasserted the importance of maintaining an independent nuclear deterrent."

French political analysts depicted the two-hour press conference as an opening shot by Mr. Mitterrand in what is likely to be a grueling campaign for legislative elections next March. The latest polls show the president's Socialist Party trailing badly behind the rightist opposition.

Mr. Mitterrand's decision not to attend the special session of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels marked the second time in less than a month that he has turned down an opportunity to meet with Mr. Reagan. Last month he declined an invitation to a pre-summit meeting of the seven leading Western allies in New York.

Questioned about his failure to attend the New York meeting, Mr. Mitterrand said that he was opposed to creation of a Western political "directorate."

A senior French official said later that Mr. Mitterrand would have been happy to meet with Mr. Reagan for a substantive bilateral discussion but saw little point in attending routine "protocol" meetings such as Thursday's NATO session in Brussels. France was represented at the meeting by Roland Dumas, minister for external relations.

At Thursday's press conference, Mr. Mitterrand said that France should act to safeguard the credibility of its independent deterrent by taking measures to protect itself from an extension of the arms race into outer space. He said that the development of space technology could only be effective if carried out in cooperation with other West European countries.

"If the two superpowers have the imprudence to get involved in 'star wars,'" Mr. Mitterrand said, "any country that wants to maintain its independence will have to equip itself with the means to protect its territory."

France already has taken the lead in launching a civilian high-technology research program, known as Eureka, with its European partners. In a speech earlier this month, Defense Minister Paul Quilès said that France should attempt to preserve the credibility of its nuclear strike force by developing miniaturized nuclear warheads that would be invisible to defensive radars.

Although Mr. Mitterrand called for greater cooperation between European countries in space research, he stopped well short of proposing a joint defense system for Western Europe. He noted that there were significant barriers to a joint European defense, including the present political taboo against allowing West Germany to have a finger on the nuclear button.

Mr. Mitterrand refused to discuss how he would react in the likely event of an opposition victory in next year's legislative election. His seven-year term of office is not due to expire until 1988.

A poll in the Paris daily, Le Figaro, predicted that the moderate rightist parties would gain a comfortable overall majority in the National Assembly next March without having to rely on the extremist National Front.

Computer projections gave the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic and the center-right Union for French Democracy 330 seats in a 553-member assembly. The poll estimated that the Socialists would win 146 seats, the Communists 44, and the National Front 32.

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Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev meeting with their aides Wednesday night for final discussions after a

dinner given by the president. Leaning on the back of the sofa is Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff.

Soviet Media Break a Taboo on Showing Reagan

Reuters

MOSCOW — Soviet television showed President Ronald Reagan live Thursday for what Western diplomats and Moscow residents believed was the first time.

The television's main channel broke into its scheduled program to show the closing ceremony of the Geneva summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

They were seen chatting together and then delivering statements about their talks. A simultaneous translation of Mr. Reagan's statement into Russian left his words in English clearly audible.

■ Soviet Coverage of Reagan

Earlier, Philip Taubman of The

New York Times reported from Moscow:

Mr. Reagan, normally vilified by the Soviet press, has been shown this week, smiling, laughing and apparently enjoying the company of Mr. Gorbachev.

The main daily newspapers published Wednesday a large front-page picture of Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan chatting amicably in the glow of a fire in the pool house of the Chateau de l'Eau, where the two leaders held their first meetings Tuesday. It was the first front-page picture of a U.S. president that the Russians have seen in years.

The police said that at least two persons had been killed and 18 wounded in the fighting, which began Wednesday night.

Mr. Waite remained in the Associated Press bureau in West Beirut as gunmen crouched on street corners and fired automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades, chipping the walls and shredding curtains inside the office.

The fighting forced him to delay a news conference he had scheduled in the Commodore Hotel across the street.

While he waited for the gunfire to subside, Mr. Waite took a shower. He joked with reporters, saying, "If you can't do anything else, you might as well make use of the time."

As he put on clean clothes, a British television crew in the hotel across the street conducted an unusual interview.

"What do you plan to do now?" a reporter yelled from his window.

"Take cover," Mr. Waite yelled back. "This seems to be normal life in Beirut."

The latest fighting was triggered Wednesday night when Druze militiamen tried to tear down a Lebanese flag from a government building.

Shiite troops of the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade moved against the Druze, their supposed allies in the civil war against the Christians. They were joined by members of the Shiite Amal militia.

Druze and Shiite militia commanders had met in the afternoon to call a truce, but the cease-fire collapsed an hour later and fighting spread to the main commercial district of Hamra.

The Druze and Shiite militias are allied in a civil war against Lebanese Christians, but they frequently have fought each other for control of mostly Moslem West Beirut.

The hostilities Thursday followed a two-hour battle late Wednesday between Druze and Shiite troops around the state-owned television station in West Beirut.

Reagan in their living rooms smiling pleasantly and talking easily with Gorbachev.

Since Mr. Gorbachev's arrival in Geneva on Monday, Soviet media have devoted extensive, although carefully selected, coverage to the events.

The coverage has not kept the press from being critical of U.S. policies. Television showed an interview with West German legislators who condemned the space-based missile defense program, the Strategic Defense Initiative.

On Tuesday, the television news showed Mr. Reagan greeting Mr. Gorbachev and bantering about the fact that Mr. Reagan was not wearing an overcoat in the chilly weather.

The dispatches in newspapers did not convey the same positive tone as the photographs or the television coverage.

Franya and Izvestia printed the same dispatch by Tass, the government press agency, under the headline, "Gorbachev's Talks With Reagan." The dispatch named the American and Soviet representatives attending the formal sessions.

The papers also published on their front pages a Tass dispatch about the meeting between Mr. Gorbachev and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, the American civil rights activist. The dispatch did not mention Mr. Jackson's comment that "there is great anxiety among the American people about the plight of Soviet Jews."

It was the first time the Soviet Union was known to have cut short a space mission because of health problems among crew members.

But first, they noted, the British and Irish governments must devise a plan for equitable distribution and effective use of U.S. aid.

Some sources, pointing to the voting strength of the Irish-American community and its support of the Catholic nationalists in Northern Ireland, said Congress might be inclined to push for more aid than President Ronald Reagan deemed prudent.

In hailing the agreement Friday, Mr. Reagan said he hoped that the United States could help "in restoring sound economics there."

His statement appeared to emphasize private investment, while other expressions of support from key members of Congress spoke more explicitly of "financial and economic support."

The sources said preliminary talks on Capitol Hill had included discussion of programs involving \$1 billion. But they acknowledged that Congress and the administration were unlikely to agree on such sums.

They said that as the specifics of an aid plan began to take shape, its price tag was more likely to approximate the lower range of \$250 million or less.

■ Man Slain in Londonderry

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■ U.S. Aid Expected

Earlier John M. Gashko of The Washington Post reported:

The United States is expected to help bolster the agreement on Northern Ireland with an aid program that some U.S. congressional sources said could range in value from \$250 million to \$1 billion.

State Department officials and other congressional sources, noting that discussions between the IRA administration and Congress on such aid were just beginning, cautioned Tuesday that it was too early to make realistic predictions about its size and scope.

But these sources agreed that there appeared to be a broad consensus that the United States should help to ensure successful implementation of the agreement.

The accord would give Dublin an official voice in governing Northern Ireland, which remained under British rule after the nation's partitioning 64 years ago.

The aim is to end the latest, 16-year period of political and sectarian violence in the North by providing better protection for Catholic rights and interests.

The sources said the administration and Congress seemed certain to agree by spring on aimed at stimulating Northern Ireland's economy through direct financial

assistance and incentives for U.S. companies to invest there.

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Reagan Says Soviet Is Resigned to SDI

(Continued from Page 1)

visit each other in Washington and Moscow to continue the talks.

"That promise is a very good thing. As long as the discussion continues, peace will continue and we might see further progress."

■ Congress Tempers Approval

The decision of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev to hold future summit meetings was praised Thursday on Capitol Hill. But legislators said they were disappointed at the apparent lack of progress in Geneva toward limiting nuclear arsenals.

Senator Richard G. Lugar, the

Indiana Republican who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he saw a positive sign of change in the atmosphere of hostility between the world's two superpowers.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Democrat of Massachusetts, said he was "more than delighted" that the two leaders had promised to meet again in the future.

"As long as we're sitting around the table, there is a possibility we can strike a point of agreement," Mr. O'Neill said. The mere fact that discussions were held, he said, indicated an "agreement" that there is not going to be a war.

Representative William B. Richardson, a Democrat of New Mexico, termed the meetings "a success, but not a great success; a hit, but not a home run."

Representative Edward J. Markey, a Democrat of Massachusetts, told the House of Representatives: "Overall, the world must regard the summit with polite applause, but not a standing ovation."

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a Democrat of Vermont and co-chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said the agreement for more summit meetings is a good one.

Mr. Leahy said that if progress was made on arms control at the meetings but not announced publicly, it would be reflected in the actions of the U.S. and Soviet delegations at the next round of arms control talks.

"If it continues to move at the pace of dinosaur mutation," Mr. Leahy said, "as it has in the past, then the summit did not accom-

plish anything on arms control and that would be a disappointment."

Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas and the House majority leader, said he was encouraged by "the fact that each apparently listened long enough to hear what the other was saying."

Representative Barbara A. Mikulski, a Maryland Democrat, said she was encouraged at the signs of "personal rapport" between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev and said it reduced dangerous tension.

But she added she felt "great disappointment" that Mr. Gorbachev "absolutely denied that human rights was a legitimate part of the agenda."

Paul C. Warnke, a chief negotiator of the SALT-2 treaty signed during the Carter administration, said, "The indications were that 'the basic impasse still exists.'"

"I think that impasse comes about because of the president's conviction that the strategy of the future has to be a strategic defense," he added.

Pursuit of the Strategic Defense Initiative is "a reckless gamble with the security of the United States and the world," Mr. Warnke said.

Iran Lets Soviet Examine U.S. Jets, Magazine Reports

The Associated Press

LONDON — Jane's Defense Weekly has reported that Iran allows the Soviet Union to examine U.S.-made military planes as part of cooperation in military matters between the two countries.

Yossef Bodansky, identified by Jane's as an American consultant to the U.S. Defense and State departments, wrote in the issue of the magazine published Tuesday that the Soviet-Iranian cooperation: "is one of the least known and most significant aspects of the balance of forces in the Middle East."

U.S. House Approves Change for Joint Chiefs

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has voted overwhelmingly, over the objections of the Reagan administration, to strengthen the authority of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by giving him greater access to the president and supervision of field commanders.

The bill, which was passed by a vote of 383-27, would make the most far-reaching legal changes in the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in more than 25 years. It now goes to the Senate, where the Armed Services Committee is working on its own plan to reorganize the Joint Chiefs.

Both efforts reflect concern that U.S. military forces lack the unity that was intended when the Defense Department was established in 1947 and instead have become fieldheads caught up in a fierce competition for missions and funding.

The Joint Chiefs is currently made of a chairman, the chief of staff of the army, the chief of naval operations, the chief of staff of the air force and the commander of the marine corps. The chairman is appointed by the president.

The bill approved by the House would make the chairman of the Joint Chiefs, rather than all five members of the Joint Chiefs as a group, the principal military adviser to the president and the secretary of defense. Other members of the group would have the right to enter dissenting views with the president or the secretary.

The bill would further authorize the president or the secretary of defense, the first and second in the chain of command, to place the chairman as No. 3 and give him the authority to supervise the commanders of combat forces in the field. That would make formal what is an informal arrangement now.

The legislation also provides for a deputy chairman of the Joint Chiefs who would be another four-star officer but would come from a service different from that of the chairman.

The bill would require the chairman to submit recommendations on the annual military budget to the secretary of defense, currently the province of the service chiefs of staff, and the secretaries of the army, navy and air force.

The intent of that provision would be to bring a wider, less parochial view to budget decisions and to reduce the duplication of weapons and equipment that runs up military costs every year.

Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger, who has testified several times on questions of reorganizing the Pentagon, has opposed changes on the ground that the present system is working satisfactorily.

U.S. Aides Seek Funds for Supersonic Jet to Orient

By Douglas B. Weaver
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The new Orient Express will be an aircraft that can speed from the United States to the Far East in little more than an hour, U.S. officials say. All that is needed to make it happen is a political consensus to support the expenditure of a few billion tax dollars for research.

Dr. George A. Keyworth Jr., the White House science adviser, and officials from the Defense Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are pushing to build that consensus.

They carried their message of technological possibility to a meeting Wednesday of the Aviation Forum, an informal group of members of Congress.

Recent developments in engine technology, light materials and computer controls have created the situation where "we're on the verge of technological revolutions, not evolutions," Mr. Keyworth said.

He said research has made it possible to foresee an airplane that "can take off from a standard airport runway. It can cruise at very high speeds — in the neighbor-

hood of Mach 10 or about 7,410 mph (12,000 kilometers per hour), 10 times the speed of sound, or even more — at altitudes well above 100,000 feet. It can also climb into low Earth orbit."

He continued: "That means we're talking about an aircraft that can not only make possible virtually one-hour travel between here and the Far East, but one that can become a relatively inexpensive, flexible means for access to space."

Passenger fares similar to those on a Boeing 747 today are conceivable, he added.

The fastest growing commercial aviation market is across the Pacific, but flights from the United States to Tokyo and beyond now take 13 hours or more.

This research effort, known as the Orient Express, is named after the famous European passenger train that ran from Paris to Istanbul. A restored version now is in service.

A three-year, \$500-million research program on the aircraft, starting next January, was outlined by Mr. Keyworth, Dr. James A. Tegenia, deputy director of the

Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency, and Dr. Raymond S. Colladay, associate administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

If prospects look good after that, they would then want to build an experimental aircraft for \$2 billion to \$3 billion and have it flying by the early 1990s. The Defense Department would pay 80 percent of the cost, and the space agency 20 percent.

Mr. Keyworth said that "the president has not yet been briefed," but added that there is "zero doubt in my mind there will be no negative votes." He expressed optimism that there will be "overwhelming public support."

The dream of an economically feasible high-speed transport that could drastically cut travel time over vast distances has long been shared by military planners and commercial airlines.

Of the U.S. manufacturers, McDonnell Douglas Corp. has been most active in research on "hypersonic" aircraft, but all major aircraft and engine manufacturers have followed the developments closely.

Panel Urges Steps to Curb Spying in U.S.

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon commission studying ways to deter espionage recommended Thursday a broad array of security measures, including a significantly expanded program of random polygraph, or lie-detector, tests for military personnel and civilian contractors.

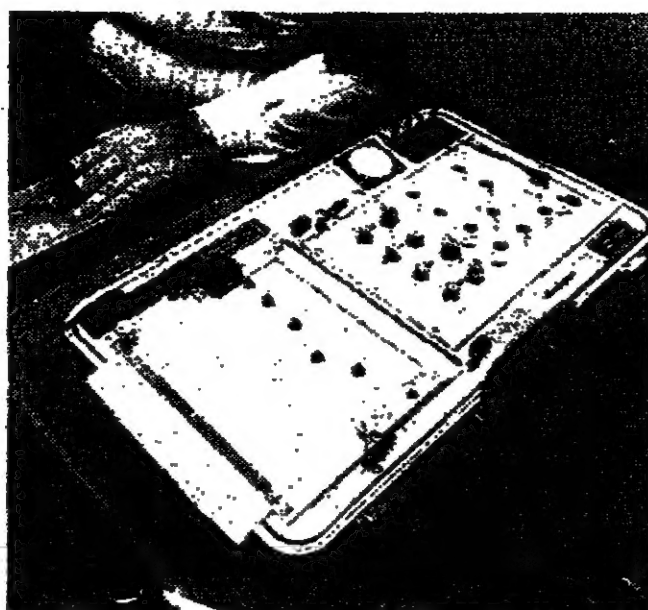
The commission's report also calls for a program of financial rewards for informers who turn in spies. It recommends substantial reductions in the storage of unneeded classified material, more limited use of secret classifications and reductions in the number of people who have access to classified material.

Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger is to decide which recommendations to adopt; some would require congressional action. The commission was set up in July, after the arrest of John A. Walker Jr., a retired navy chief warrant officer, on espionage charges. Mr. Walker and his son, Michael Lance Walker, pleaded guilty last month to spying for the Soviet Union. The elder Walker's brother, Arthur J. Walker, was convicted of espionage in August.

The report proposes stiffer penalties for defense contractors who violate security rules and calls for spot checks of military personnel and civilian defense employees and their briefcases or suitcases. It also would require some active-duty personnel to report all foreign travel and would forbid military personnel and contractors to work with sensitive information in a room by themselves.

A commission member said the group had urged Mr. Weinberger to order a complete review of security procedures by all military commands to assess whether they were following existing rules.

Pentagon officials acknowledge that the problems addressed in the



A polygraph machine, or lie detector, in use.

commission's 63 recommendations have proved difficult to solve. They said some of the group's proposals, such as reduction of the amount of classified information, had been tried unsuccessfully by previous administrations. But the officials believe the recent espionage cases have spurred new support for better security in Congress and in the military's commands.

"We're redoubling our efforts," a Pentagon official said, referring to the push for tighter security brought on by the Walker case and other recent espionage cases. "This commission was carefully picked to include the people who will have to follow it up," the official said. "I wouldn't write this off as just another commission."

The panel, headed by a retired army general, Richard G. Stilwell, included representatives from each of the Pentagon agencies covered by its recommendations.

The proposal for expanded use of the polygraph is likely to encounter opposition on Capitol Hill, where critics have said that such examinations are unreliable and are often used as a substitute for more time-consuming methods of investigation.

The validity of polygraph tests is hotly disputed, with experts' estimates of their accuracy ranging from 50 percent to 99 percent.

Congress has permitted the Defense Department to establish a program over the next three years under which it would administer 14,000 polygraph tests to certain officials with access to materials classified as "top secret" or higher. The commission member said the panel had urged that this program be expanded to include random polygraph tests for people who are permitted to use material classified only as "secret."

Under the proposal, even such relatively low-ranking military personnel as the Walkers might be subjected to random polygraph tests.

About 3.8 million people have access to classified information. About 2.6 million of them are military personnel or employees of the Defense Department, and 1.2 million are employees of civilian contractors.

The report calls for stiffer penalties for contractors whose security procedures are found to be lax.

Army Reportedly Put Off Probe of Elite U.S. Unit

By Charles R. Babcock
and Carlyle Murphy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The army agreed to suspend an investigation last month into alleged financial irregularities by its elite Delta force counterterrorist team after the team's commander complained that the probe could impede a possible rescue attempt of passengers aboard the hijacked cruise ship Achille Lauro, according to informed sources.

The sources said the warning was delivered in the Pentagon by the force commander, Colonel William Garrison, to General Max R. Thurman, the army's vice chief of staff, after investigators arrived at the group's headquarters at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to question members of the unit.

The investigation includes allegations of more than \$200,000 in double billings by members of the unit, the First Special Forces Operational Detachment — Delta (Airborne). The inquiry was suspended until the Delta force returned from the Middle East, the sources said.

One source said that Colonel Garrison told General Thurman that if his men were tied down at Fort Bragg by the financial inquiry, "he wouldn't have the operators he needed" for a possible rescue attempt.

There were reports at the time of the Achille Lauro hijacking that about 50 members of the Delta force landed in Sicily behind the U.S. Navy jets that intercepted an Egyptian plane carrying the pirates early on Oct. 11.

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said a week later that U.S. soldiers in combat dress who "were part of the Delta forces" poured from a C-141 military transport plane and surrounded 50 Italian soldiers guarding the Egyptian plane.

An army spokesman said Wednesday that General Thurman had no comment.

Army sources said that Colonel Garrison had disciplined more than 80 of his men by giving them nonjudicial punishments. Several other men were facing court-martial, the army said.

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Judge Finds N.Y. Suburb Maintained Bias in Schools

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. district judge in New York has found that city officials in Yonkers, New York, maintained a segregated school system for more than three decades by refusing to build low-income housing on the exclusive eastern side of town.

In a 600-page decision released Wednesday, Judge Leonard B. Sand said there was a causal relationship between segregated neighborhoods and segregated schools.

He said that Yonkers officials are liable for the perpetuation of mostly white and mostly black schools because they deliberately relegated all subsidized housing projects to

the minority neighborhoods on the city's west side.

Judge Sand also found that city and school officials had redrawn school boundaries, closed schools, reassigned teachers on the basis of race and steered minority students into certain programs in a deliberate effort to maintain segregated schools.

He scheduled hearings for next month to consider what remedies should be imposed on the New York City suburb of 200,000 people.

"The unusual thing about this case," said Sarah Vandervick, a Justice Department attorney, "is we alleged that the city's housing discrimination was a cause of school segregation, and the judge

agreed with us." The city had contended that the segregation resulted from people moving where they wanted.

Civil rights lawyers said the ruling would provide a potent legal weapon for private plaintiffs to challenge patterns of housing and school segregation in other cities, but that they do not expect the Reagan administration to bring such cases.

The Justice Department, which sued Yonkers in the final days of the Carter administration, briefly considered dropping the case after President Ronald Reagan took office, but pressed ahead with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as a joint plaintiff.

John Zakian, a spokesman for Mayor Angelo Martinelli of Yonkers, said the ruling was "no surprise" and that the city hopes to settle the case in the coming weeks.

He said that Mr. Martinelli was re-elected this month after arguing that "we are going to have to put low-income housing in east Yonkers," but that the mayor's attempts to settle the suit have been blocked by the city council.

Arthur J. Doran, the city attorney, said it would be difficult for the city, which is financially strapped, to pursue an appeal.

"Having spent \$8 million to prove you were correct," he said, "and finding out the court disagrees with you, is a disappointment."

Leif Stenberg, Recipient of Artificial Heart, Dies

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Leif Stenberg, 53, a Swedish businessman who was the first person outside the United States to receive a permanent artificial heart, died Thursday, doctors announced.

Mr. Stenberg had suffered at least one stroke since an American Jarvik-7 plastic and metal heart was implanted April 7 at Karolinska Hospital in Stockholm.

He was the world's fourth recipient of a permanent artificial heart and lived 229 days with the Jarvik-7.

Before suffering a stroke in early September, Mr. Stenberg appeared to be making the fastest recovery of any of the recipients.

"Stenberg suffered a stroke some time ago," said Dr. Bjarne Semb, the Norwegian surgeon who performed the implantation. "Afterward he showed signs of improvement, but later his condition gradually worsened."

"Late Wednesday night, he suffered increasing breathing and vas-

cular problems," the doctor said, "and died at one o'clock Thursday morning."

Mr. Stenberg said that his new heart had taught him new things about life. "I have found out that quality of life has a new dimension, that indeed the best things in life are free," he said at the time.

The first recipient of a permanent artificial heart was Dr. Barney B. Clark, who lived 112 days. At least eight other persons have had heart implantations. Three are dead.

Other Deaths:

Jarvis Lewis, 54, an actress who appeared in many films including "Rainbow Country" and "The Tender Trap," suddenly in Beverly Hills, California, on Nov. 12.

Ronald J. Tagliacozzo, 52, the Rome bureau manager of Business Week magazine since 1978, Monday in Rome after a heart attack.

Franco Mattei, 66, a leading fig-

ure in Italian industry and finance, in a Milan clinic Wednesday after a long illness.

Michael M. Mooney, 55, an author and editor of Harper's magazine, of cancer on Monday at his home in Washington.

Ben Lipsey, 75, who built Zale Corp. into the world's biggest jewelry retailer, after a heart attack Wednesday in Dallas.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Just a Start in Guatemala

In Guatemala there is a keen appreciation of the power the military retains behind the civilians it has allowed to run for office. In the ranks of the Reagan administration, however, there is a marked tendency to see the elections there not only as fair in procedure but also as important ("the final step") in restoring civilian rule after three decades of dictatorship and repression. The elections are also being portrayed in Washington as proof of a swing to democracy that the United States has been effectively encouraging almost everywhere in Latin America and the Caribbean except in Nicaragua and, of course, Cuba.

Something can be said for reinforcing any turn for the better in a country that has seen as much grief as Guatemala. The valor of politicians such as Vinicio Cerro and Jorge Carpio, who ran first and second in the election's first round on Nov. 3 (the second is on Dec. 8) and are not the military's pets, is exemplary. But Guatemala is not just the richest and most strategically important country in Central America. It is also the most feudal.

The generals did make a certain "democratic opening," at least in part to attract more international aid and respectability. But the tolerated parties cover only the center and right, in a popular spectrum that contains a powerful left. Great issues — land reform in a

landlords' country, income distribution in a land of impoverished peasants, the accountability and methods of a military with a record of savagery — were ruled out of bounds.

"For more than a hundred years we have suffered from regimes that have been at the service of feudal oligarchies but have utilized the language of freedom," Octavio Paz wrote in "The Labyrinth of Solitude." And "the situation has continued to our own day."

How the United States ought to engage with a rough place like Guatemala is a fair question. Staying at arm's length, as Washington has done for most of the last 10 years, averted the general from Guatemalan abuses but left the generals free to conduct a brutal internal policy. It also froze Guatemalan pride and produced a disinclination — distressing to the Reagan administration — to cooperate with the United States on isolating Nicaragua.

Moving closer risks some of that taint, even in what everyone hopes are improved circumstances. But it also offers a chance for the Reagan administration. Congress, the human rights people and others to advise, press and nag in their respective fashions. The administration is ready to give it a try, but it needs to show it is not just winking at a force in order to enlist Guatemala on the anti-Sandinist team.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Still Fleeing Indochina

Refugees are still fleeing Indochina, but concern for them and the rate of their resettlement has fallen sharply. Governments respond best when a calamity makes headlines, as when 500,000 boat people fled Vietnam in 1979. Permanent homes were found at the rate of about 25,000 a month. But 160,000 still live in temporary camps, and only about 5,000 a month are now being resettled.

The world needs a lobby for yesterday's victims. What makes it harder for the most recent refugees from Indochina is that they are less likely than their predecessors to have relatives elsewhere or the skills that host countries

want. So they may languish for years in Hong Kong or Thailand — which cannot absorb them — as wards of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

But the totals are not indigestible. Since 1979 the United States has admitted 580,000 Indochinese refugees; by any fair reckoning, it has done its share. France, Canada and Australia have each absorbed more than 90,000. Meanwhile, West Germany has taken 23,000, Britain 19,000 and Japan 4,000. A world lobby for the victims could do worse than to ask these other countries to do better.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Disreputable Verdict

It is the biggest corporate breach of promise suit on record. Pennzoil claimed that it had a binding agreement to buy Getty Oil. The Getty directors had voted, there had been a handshake and a press release. The engagement, so to speak, had been announced. But marriage? That, as a certain type of novel puts it, was not to be. Texaco made an offer that the Getty directors decided they liked better, and they sold their company to Texaco. Pennzoil sued.

On Tuesday the jury awarded \$10.5 billion in actual and punitive damages. This is an absurd verdict — the kind that is warring the whole American tort system and is wide-open verdicts into disrepute. It is also a killer verdict, intended to put the defendant out of business. The amount is a good deal larger than the total value of all of Texaco's stock and comes to three-quarters of the company's net worth. The jury held that the actual damages suffered by Pennzoil were \$7.5 billion. How that figure can be justified is unclear, since the total price for which Texaco bought Getty was \$10.1 billion. No doubt Texaco can be accused of having alienated the affections of Pennzoil's betrothed, but it is

hard to see any very substantial commercial damages in the usual meaning of the term.

Addressing a Houston jury, Pennzoil's lawyer emphasized heavily that his client is a Houston company, while Texaco's headquarters are, notoriously, in suburban New York. Heartrending stuff. The unsuspecting local boy processes happily toward the wedding when along comes Mr. Moneybags from the city and snatches the girl from the altar.

No doubt the verdict will be reduced on appeal. No doubt a smaller figure — perhaps much smaller — will eventually be negotiated. You can safely leave the rescue of Texaco to its well paid and highly motivated lawyers. But this case reaches interests far broader than those of these oil companies.

Has not something gone seriously wrong in a legal system when it develops the custom of spilling out, at random intervals, this kind of jackpot award unrelated to any real damages? Does not the rising threat of this kind of verdict put a severe burden on business in general and consequently on consumers? The answers are, respectively, yes and yes.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Summit for Breaking the Ice

The summit of silence became the summit of ope. Geneva will not go down in history as a meeting of great themes and great solutions but as a summit of two men who stamped with their personalities. Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev spoke privately with one another for more time than the two delegations spent at the negotiating table. That means that this summit went very much according to the wishes of the American president.

He is not a man for stiff negotiating dialogue. He is a master of the informal. He did it go to Geneva to solve the world's problems and to develop a personal relationship with Mr. Gorbachev and create a basis on which they could negotiate on those problems in the future. All the signs are that he was successful. He was able to be Ronald Reagan — that is, to be overgenerous with tangible results. But more important are the invisible and uncounted results: The world's two most powerful men understand each other better.

— Die Welt (Bonn).

Spain a Decade After Franco

Ten years after his death, the Spanish have learned to live with General Franco. Some still mourn, while others rejoice in his passing. But history has taken over from hagiography, and the unemotional way in which most Spaniards view his tomb, amid his Civil War comrades and the souvenir stalls in his own Valley of the Fallen, is a tribute to the healing powers of time. It is also a tribute to the good sense of those who have followed him, particularly King Juan Carlos, whose feeling for constitutional monarchy has been remarkable.

The real significance of EC entry must surely be that it confirms the country's rising status in the West. The government has a referendum on its membership of NATO to complicate its progress in the spring — and still has the terrorist threat from ETA. But ETA looks increasingly isolated, and as for the referendum — it is generally thought that Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez will win the affirmative vote he now wants.

— The Times (London).



A Summit's Success Depends on Follow-Through

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — By the time you read this, there will have been final summit statements and a torrent of inside insights from the instant historians. Yet not even the principals will be able to say with certainty what their Geneva excursions hold for the future of East-West relations or the chances for a safer world.

This is not a put-down of what may have been gained. Quite possibly, Ronald Reagan may have charmed with Mikhail Gorbachev the "new course" that was his professed objective. But ambiguities in official pronouncements are only the least of the reasons for waiting and seeing. Summit history is littered with subsequent misreadings of what was said or misinterpretations of what was meant — compounded by unexpected events.

Dwight Eisenhower's "Spirit of Geneva" in 1955 was blown away by the end of the year. Nikita Khrushchev saw nothing in it to inhibit an arms sale to Egypt and a road show crusade through the Third World on behalf of international communism.

Much has been made of Mr. Khrushchev's underestimation of John Kennedy in 1961. But a case can also be made that the Berlin wall and the shipment of missiles to Cuba may have owed at least as much to Mr. Khrushchev's own insecurity.

Conventional wisdom has it that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

killed U.S. Senate ratification of the SALT-2 treaty. But the trouble started, old Carter hands insist, with a still inexplicable flap over the "discovery" of a "Soviet brigade" in Cuba in late 1979 — a brigade that the United States knew about (and that the Soviets knew it knew about) because the United States had been there for at least 17 years. The consequent uproar in the United States persuaded the Carter administration to put off the push for Senate ratification of SALT-2 until the following year — by which time Afghanistan had intervened.

Thus does the effect of untoward events on internal politics have a way of forcing the hand of American and Soviet leaders, whatever commitments they make or whatever intentions they convey to each other face-to-face. This is all the more the case when you consider the current condition of the still unsettled Gorbachev regime and the old but astonishingly unsettled Reagan administration.

General Secretary Gorbachev has surprised Kremlin-watchers by how swiftly he has moved to take charge. But his capacity to carry through with bold changes is still threatened by a well entrenched old guard. A stern test of his performance awaits him at a party congress in February.

President Reagan is sky-high with

American public opinion. You would suppose him to be strong enough to work his will in whatever way he thinks would best advance the "fresh start" he was seeking at Geneva. Yet it is hard to ignore the real message of the "leak" last weekend of Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger's letter to his old friend, the president.

The contents, as Secretary of State George Shultz noted, were unexceptional; as he put it, "Cap's" reservations on arms control were well and widely known. But an anonymous White House official said it instantly as an effort to "sabotage the summit."

So the leaking of the letter says something about the low level of discipline and the high level of disloyalty in the Reagan government.

And the writing of it (not to mention its circulation with no security classification to State, the CIA, the Arms Control Agency and within the Pentagon) says even more. Mr. Weinberger might as well have posted it on the newsroom bulletin board.

The lesson for post-summit U.S. policy-making is clear: Well into the administration's second term, the struggle for the heart and mind of Ronald Reagan rages on. This is in large part because the president himself is not given to resolving contradictions. He would be the man of

peace, setting out to reshape U.S.-Soviet relations for the rest of the century and beyond. But Mr. Weinberger knows the president's mind too well to put into a letter so loosely handled anything he thought the president did not want to hear.

Some say it does not matter because Mr. Weinberger's influence is on the wane. He did not go to Geneva. But his key man for arms control, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, was on hand and will presumably be back at his old Pentagon perch, acting with consummate skill in the spirit he outlined early this year to The Washington Post.

"The sense that we and the Russians could compose our differences, reduce them to treaty restraints, enter into agreements, treaties . . . and then rely on [Soviet] compliance to produce a safer world — I don't agree with any of that," Mr. Perle said. And the Weinberger letter is vintage Perle.

The point here is that positioning-taking in preparation for getting-to-know-you summits, at which public perceptions count for as much as substantive give and take, is not the same as policy-making. That is why summit undertakings are fragile, subject to stress cracks and metal fatigue. Their enduring value depends entirely on the care that goes into their maintenance — by both sides.

Washington Post Writers Group.

A Curious Appraisal of Investment Risk in Europe

By William Pfaff

PARIS — In a recent poll by Business International, the New York-based analyst, 106 senior financial executives of major multinational corporations judged Italy and France to be high-risk countries for investment. Britain was held to be low in risk, and the United States even lower. A quarter of these executives said that they were consolidating their companies' investments into the United States, and cutting or eliminating overseas commitments. Another 20 percent said that they planned to do so.

It would be interesting to know the reasoning behind these judgments, although they reflect a certain conventional wisdom. But even in terms of the conventional wisdom it seems odd to say that France is a risky place, when the conservative parties are about to return to power. It might have seemed risky in 1981, when the Socialists took over — although it was not: The French markets prospered after 1981.

Why is Britain considered a better risk than Italy, when, as Lord Stockton, the former Sir Harold Macmillan, has recently reminded his countrymen, without its North Sea oil income Britain risks national bankruptcy?

Why is Italy a risky place? For 40 years the country has been dominated by the same party, the Christian Democrats, either alone or as the principal force in moderate coalitions, following essentially the same conservative, business-oriented, growth-directed economic policies.

One crisis after another has been mastered in Italy: the oil shock, industrial readaptation, union accommodation to the decline of heavy industry, restoration of competitiveness through innovation and design leadership, successful resistance to terrorism. The Italian economy has proved to be one of the most flexible and produc-

tive instruments in the modern world. None of this, however, does much to shake the inveterate uneasiness of the English-speaking businessman about economics and politics in Italy.

Reverse the lens and consider how a European (or Martian) investment manager might assess the United States today. This writer happened to be watching television in Paris when President Ronald Reagan was shot in 1981. The French broadcasters picked up a satellite relay of NBC's coverage, and newsmen in Paris were trying to make sense of what we were watching live from Washington. When Secretary of State Alexander Haig — ex-General Haig — made his dramatic "I am in charge" statement, one became aware that, hesitantly but seriously, the commentators in Paris were beginning to wonder whether this might be a military coup d'état.

A general's coup in the United States? To an American the idea is preposterous. But an American must consider how America can be seen from abroad. Here is a country where assassination attempts have been made against four of the last seven presidents — one successfully, another nearly so. A recent president was driven from office by demonstrations in the streets against an unpopular war, and another for malfeasance and the use of police power against his political opponents. There has been terrorism and racial violence. The level of insecurity in the nation's cities has no parallel in the Western world.

The country has been at war for 12 of the last 35 years. It has invaded four Latin American or Caribbean countries since 1950, and it now seems close to invading another. It is more than

\$2 trillion dollars in debt, and yet its Senate, in what to the foreigner might seem a surreal gesture, has just acted to mandate a balanced budget. President Reagan, whose own administration has been running \$200-billion dollar annual deficits, welcomes this initiative.

The economy relies on military spending. Real wages have been falling since 1973, family income diminishing, living standards declining. Industrial profit rates are half what they were 20 years ago, and interest rates are at historic highs. The currency, because it is the currency in which international debts are settled, no longer reflects the realities of the economy.

Trade, except for aircraft and a limited number of other high-technology products, resembles that of the Third World, exporting farm products and raw materials and importing a much larger value of consumer and military electronics, automobiles of a sophistication unavailable from American manufacturers, machine tools and robots, luxury goods. Protectionism is on the rise. What sensible investor should want his money in a country with so unsteady an economy, governed so irresponsibly, so given to violence, political assassination and crime, its future so compromised by public and private debt?

But of course they do. They do because what I have said is only part of the story.

It is, nonetheless, for both Italy and the United States, a neglected part of the story. The United States is rich and stable. Its riches, though, are compromised, and its stability is relative. The unstable governments in Italy regularly fall. The consistency of Italian political and economic policy over the 40 postwar years nonetheless rivals that of Switzerland.

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This Peres-Sharon Show Is a Duet With Encores

By Zev Chafetz

JERUSALEM — Last week's cabinet crisis was over — for the time being. On the surface it can look like a four-day wonder. On Monday the minister of commerce and industry, Ariel Sharon, made a bitter personal attack on Prime Minister Shimon Peres and his policies. By Wednesday the normally conciliatory Mr. Peres was demanding an apology or Mr. Sharon's resignation. By late Thursday the prime minister had received a letter of "clarification" that satisfied him and allowed Mr. Sharon to remain in the government.

That is the simple version. But in the current maneuvering, a bit more than a year after formation of the national unity government, things are seldom what they seem. Indeed, there is reason to wonder if the confrontation was not a well staged dress rehearsal by two seasoned political showmen who share a common goal.

Mr. Peres is clearly intent on breaking up the national unity government before next fall, when Likud's Yitzhak Shamir is scheduled to replace him as prime minister. But Mr. Peres, who for years has suffered from a "Tricky Shimon" image, needed a good reason — and now he has one in store. In accepting Mr. Sharon's halfhearted apology, he went on record to the effect that any repetition of last week's verbal assault would lead to Mr. Sharon's immediate dismissal. Such a dismissal, Mr. Peres well knows, would force Likud to leave the government.

Mr. Sharon knows it, too, which is why Mr. Peres seems to be betting on

a sure thing. Mr. Sharon has made a career of attacking adversaries and colleagues in the most intemperate language. But such attacks are far from spontaneous. They are calculated to further his objectives — in this case, to gain control of Likud.

Were the government rotation to take place on schedule, Mr. Sharon would have to wait through two years of a Shamir government, until 1988, before seeking the party leadership. If the government falls, all bets will be off and Mr. Sharon will almost certainly challenge Mr. Shamir. The Peres ultimatum has effectively given Mr. Sharon the initiative. It allows him to bring down the government when it suits him.

Probably nothing would delight Mr. Peres more than a Likud led by Mr. Sharon. No former general has ever been elected prime minister (Yitzhak Rabin was chosen to replace Golda Meir by a Labor Party convention), and Israeli voters have traditionally spurned flamboyant military types like Moshe Dayan, Ezer Weizman and Mr. Sharon himself, who received less than 2 percent of the vote when he ran at the head of his own ticket in 1977. Given Mr. Sharon's controversial record, abrasive personality and overbearing style, he would make an inviting target for Mr. Peres in any future election.

It is amazing that Mr. Sharon is still in public life. His army career was checkered with accusations of insubordination. As a politician he

has changed parties four times in the past decade, leaving behind an impressive array of enemies. His handling of the war in Lebanon cost him his job as defense minister and, arguably, cost his party the 1984 election.

He is a man of rare insensitivity, and he continues to plow ahead, tank-like, through a field of controversy. But his armor is not made of Teflon, and mud has stuck. He has his supporters — some attracted by his very real expertise in security matters, others by his demagogic rabble-rousing — but they are a distinct minority. One recent poll showed him with the lowest public approval rating of any senior cabinet minister. Mr. Sharon is a man of consider-

able competence. Successive prime ministers have reached out for him as an instrument to carry out difficult policies. But the war in Lebanon exposed him as a brilliant officer hopelessly beyond his level of competence in the role of policy-maker.

Mr. Sharon's hard-core supporters will not desert him; anyone who still admires him after Lebanon can hardly be expected to abandon him now. They are not numerous enough to elect him as prime minister, but they could conceivably win him Likud's nomination. That is what Mr. Sharon hopes for. And so does Mr. Peres.

The writer, author of a forthcoming book on Israel, "Heroes and Hustlers: Hard Hats and Holy Men," contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Back to Resolution 242

The guide to "Regional Trouble Spots" in your Nov. 20 editions regarding the differences between the two sides at the Geneva summit was misleading as far as the Middle East is concerned. It implies that the Soviet Union is alone in demanding "that Israel, in return for peace, give up the land it seized from Arab nations in 1967," and it suggests that the United States regards the demand as inane. In fact, the demand is the core of Security Council Resolution 242, passed on Nov. 22, 1967, with the approval of all council members, the

United States included. Moreover, as successive U.S. administrations have made clear since then, the United States regards Resolution 242 as the basis of its policy in the Middle East.

ROBERT HOLLOWAY, Paris.

Suggested Reading

Donald Regan's comments about women (NYT, Nov. 21) are ignorant, predictable and depressing. As an American woman I look forward to his letter of resignation.

ANN O'LEARY-GROSSMAN, Singapore.

In Ulster A Summit Paid Off

By Mary McGrory

WASHINGTON — The news of a successful summit in Ulster was swamped in the flood of blather from the other summit, in Geneva.

That was too bad for several reasons. First, the two prime ministers, Margaret Thatcher and Garret FitzGerald, brought out of a castle at Hillsborough, near Belfast, an agreement promising modest but significant progress in a 60-year-old problem that has been a synonym for stalemate. Second, Hillsborough on Nov. 15 was a kind of model summit, illustrating the virtues of preparation, discretion and a clear agenda.

Eighteen months of intense work went into it. In addition to two full summits between the principals there were four informal meetings at European Community, six ministerial meetings and 35 at lower levels. For a full year the New Ireland Forum took volumes of testimony from all plain-tiffs, north and south.

Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. FitzGerald have known each other for 10 years. They approach the issue of Northern Ireland, as Mr. FitzGerald said, at their joint news conference, "from wholly different historical perspectives and title-deeds."

But they always got along, maybe because they have both been teachers and share intellectual curiosity. Besides, they were often thrown together at European meetings, where Mr. FitzGerald, a most obliging and civilized man, sometimes served as her interpreter, since Mrs. Thatcher knows only English and she speaks most of the languages of Europe.

"The chemistry was good, even when the meetings didn't turn out so well," said Sean Donlon, a former Irish ambassador to the United States and now the senior civil servant at the Department of Foreign Affairs. He was referring to the dark moment when, after the November 1984 conference, Mrs. Thatcher brusquely dismissed such possibility for better relations as "not on."

Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. FitzGerald had to put aside a great deal more than Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. Despite a history of almost hysterical hostility between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Soviets and the Americans have never gone to war. To talk rationally about Ireland and England, each representative must put aside the memory of rivers of blood.

But Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. FitzGerald managed it. Her personal experience of the Irish problem had been brutal. In March 1979 her friend Airey Neave was murdered; in October 1984 she escaped the bombing of a Brighton hotel. She showed great courage and magnanimity in going to Ireland for the signing.

Mrs. Thatcher's motivation is similar to that ascribed to Mr. Reagan: the desire to go down in history as a peacemaker. A solution to the Irish problem has evaded all her predecessors. It is an achievement she covets. Mr. FitzGerald was born wanting reconciliation: His mother was a northern Protestant, his father a southern Catholic.

Their agenda was neither crowded nor in dispute. They had no spurious photo opportunities, no spouses' teas. They wanted to give the Republic a say in Ulster's affairs, to improve relations between the Ulster security forces and the northern Catholic minority. They did not talk about exchanging Irish scholars. They established a joint conference to ensure cooperation on political, security and legal matters. They promised that there would be no change in Northern Ireland's status without majority consent. They released their post-summit statements so that no unnecessary offense would be given.

The reaction was as expected. Ian Paisley, the Protestant demagogue, howled betrayal: the Northern Ireland Assembly denounced the accord; the Thatcher government's secretary for Northern Ireland, Tom King, was roughed up by anti-Dublin demonstrators when he visited Belfast City Hall. Mr. Paisley promised to keep resistance within constitutional limits. He proposed that Irish members of the British Parliament resign, forcing a referendum of sorts. If re-elected, they would resign again.

The leader of Mr. FitzGerald's opposition, Charles Haughey, has complained that the agreement "recognizes the legitimacy of unionism." U.S. support was instantly assured. President Reagan and the speaker of the House, Tip O'Neill, jointly promised aid to a peaceful Ulster.

It was all in admirable contrast to the hyper-activism in Geneva, where two total strangers met amid a mob of reporters at the superpower Olympics — "us against them."

Washington Post Writers Group.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Lübeck Wasn't Spared

It is wrong to state that Lübeck was spared heavy bombing in World War II. ("Lübeck: An Insular World With an Eastern Edge," Nov. 11.) In bright moonlight on the night of March 28-29, 1942, RAF bombers flew their first raid using incendiary bombs. The attack was planned as an experiment to see if fires started by early aircraft could guide the following bombers. Almost half of Lübeck was destroyed around the main target, a machine-tool factory.

ROGER ANTHONY, Geneva.

FROM OUR NOV. 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

910: 100 Slain in Mexican Carnage

NEW YORK — A telegram from El Paso, Texas, states that 100 more people have been killed during rioting which occurred [on Nov. 9] at Zacatecas, capital of the province of Coahuila, Mexico. Soldiers fired into a body of others. The American Consul at Zacatecas stated that the town was in a state of terror and that no fewer than 100 people had lost their lives. Later reports announced that quiet has been restored, but the dead are still lying in the streets where they fell. The rioting resembles the carnage at Puebla [on Nov. 20] and bears out the threat uttered by President Porfirio Diaz last week to an American tourist agency, which asked whether it was safe to bring tourists to Mexico. He said that the disturbers of Mexico's peace, whom he characterized as anarchists, would meet with swift punishment.

1935: Inventor Describes 'Heat Ray'

MELBOURNE — A claim to have invented a heat ray by which aircraft could be destroyed is made by L.G. Anderson of Melbourne. He says that he has been advised by the U.S. Navy Department that his invention has lived up to its claims, and that he has been offered a post in the department's experimental laboratory at Lakehurst, New Jersey. Anderson says that the Americans are more interested in his invention as a basis for wireless control of aircraft than as a weapon. It is stated that with the ray glass tumblers had been reduced to powder from a distance of ten to twelve feet, electric bulbs destroyed, motor-car ignition systems made to fail, and wireless sets made inoperative by directing the ray at the aerial. Anderson adds that, besides destroying aircraft, the ray could be used to make electric power lines useless.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 47.47.12.65. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Managing Dir. Ass: Malcolm Glen, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618 Telex 6170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 60 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726753. Telex 416751. S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021/26. Commission Paritaire No. 61337. U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

In Ulster A Summit Paid Off

By Mary McGarry

WASHINGTON — The summit between the British and Irish governments, which ended in a deadlock, has been paid off by the British government. The British government has agreed to pay the Irish government £100 million over the next five years. This is a significant concession, especially as the British government has been reluctant to pay for the cost of the Troubles in Northern Ireland. The Irish government has also agreed to pay the British government £100 million over the next five years. This is a significant concession, especially as the Irish government has been reluctant to pay for the cost of the Troubles in Northern Ireland. The British government has also agreed to pay the Irish government £100 million over the next five years. This is a significant concession, especially as the British government has been reluctant to pay for the cost of the Troubles in Northern Ireland.

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Colombians examining a list of survivors of the volcano disaster posted on a wall in Lérída.

Colombia Rescue Effort Tapering Off

Mock Evacuation Is Ordered as Volcano Remains Active

By Joseph B. Treaster

New York Times Service

ARMERO, Colombia — Officially, the search for survivors of the eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano here is still under way. But except for intensified efforts by two small teams of French and British rescue workers, the operation, which from the beginning had been fragmented, small and poorly equipped, had all the signs of being over.

Guillermo Rueda, the director of Colombia's Red Cross, said after flying over Arméro on Wednesday that the rescue operation "can be considered finished."

The city was destroyed by a mud slide triggered when the volcano erupted Nov. 13, killing about 25,000 people.

Rescue workers continued to report hearing and seeing people alive in the buried town, but a Colombian Army officer in a nearby community said it was probable that the government would begin spraying Arméro with disinfectant chemicals on Thursday. That would formally close the search.

Some decomposed bodies in Arméro were set afire Tuesday and Wednesday.

Wednesday, and policemen armed with carbines were shooting stray dogs. A squad of a dozen policemen roamed the high ground of the town Tuesday. They were not helping with the rescue operation, they said, but were looking for looters.

With hundreds of thousands of people in the vicinity of the volcano still worried about another eruption, Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, the minister of foreign affairs, said after a meeting of the National Emergency Committee on the volcano Wednesday that "the volcano continues to be active."

"There's potential danger," he said, "and there can be new eruptions."

Mock Evacuation Held

The authorities began evacuating residents near the volcano Wednesday night as part of a surprise civil defense exercise. United Press International reported from Lérída, Colombia.

Radio announcers did not immediately announce that the orders to evacuate thousands of people was a mock exercise.

The announcers said the authorities had ushered residents out of

Guayabal and Mariquita, both within 10 miles (16 kilometers) of Arméro.

Within 20 minutes of the first nationwide announcement at 9:30 P.M., announcers on two national radio networks said the evacuation was practice for a real emergency.

Guerrilla Leader Killed

Oswaldo Calvo, a leader of the Popular Liberation Army guerrilla group, was shot and killed Wednesday in Bogotá, The Associated Press reported.

The Popular Liberation Army recently had joined forces with another leftist guerrilla group, the April 19 Movement, or M-19, the U.S. ambassador, Charles Gillespie, said Tuesday.

1963 African Case May Be Early Clue to AIDS' Origin

(Continued from Page 1)

disease, cowpox, was used to eradicate smallpox.

One theory holds that AIDS had long existed as an undetected disease in a remote area of Africa and then spread as thousands of people began moving from rural to urban areas after countries gained their independence.

Another theory is that the AIDS virus's natural home is in an animal, possibly the African green monkey, and that somehow the virus jumped species.

Knowing the precise location of origin may help determine whether such animal-to-human transmission occurred.

Clearly, no country wants to learn that it is the original source of AIDS.

Health officials in the United States, for example, are reluctant to acknowledge that exports of American blood products may have spread the disease elsewhere.

Africans are particularly sensitive about the question. Their countries have been playing a game of geographic buck-passing, with one citing another as the source. In Rwanda and Zambia, many people insist that AIDS spread from neighboring Zaire. In Uganda, scientists suggest that AIDS came from Tanzania.

More generally, Africans contend that AIDS originated somewhere else, that it was probably Americans and Europeans who brought it to them.

They express bitterness about being blamed for a disease they associate with homosexual practices in the United States and Europe, practices that generally are agreed to be uncommon in Africa.

The Nov. 9 issue of the International Herald Tribune was banned by the Kenyan government because of an article by this author on AIDS that mentioned the existence of the disease there.

Nevertheless, leading AIDS researchers such as Dr. Robert Gallo of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, and Dr. William A. Haseltine of Harvard Medical School argue strongly that AIDS began in Africa.

The idea that AIDS began in Africa, although now predominant among American and European researchers, is by no means universal among them.

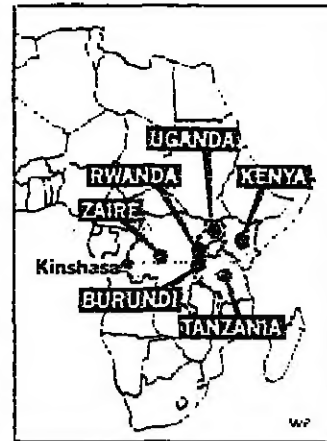
Dr. G. Hunsmann and three other doctors who work in West Germany and Zambia reported last month in a British medical journal, *Lancet*, on tests of 4,000 Africans in seven countries.

"It would seem that the epidemic of AIDS in Africa started at about the same time as, or even later than, the epidemics in America and Europe," they said. "Our results do not support the hypothesis" that AIDS originated in Africa.

And Dr. Peter Piot, professor of microbiology at the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, Belgium, says that it is not certain where the disease started and that proving Africa as the place of origin would be difficult.

Finding the origin now is a bit like trying to do a jigsaw puzzle with only a few pieces in the box. No knowledge of its dimensions and no picture on the cover. As new clues are found in the bush, or in a desert or laboratory, scientists may have to change the basic design of their research. Existing techniques and tools are limited.

Researchers often have difficulty pinpointing the introduction of a new microorganism into a population because their methods are, of



African countries have been playing a game of buck-passing on AIDS, with one nation citing another as the source.

necessity, retrospective and indirect. In the case of AIDS, they concentrate chiefly on blood tests done on humans for other purposes in years past and frozen for the day they might yield valuable information.

Some scientists believe it may never be possible to determine where AIDS began. Others are cautiously optimistic. Dr. Donald P. Francis of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta said, "We will localize it to areas, though I don't think we will be able to say it began in this village in that specific year."

Blood tests done since 1984, when they were developed, on samples that had been stored for years, indicate that the AIDS virus, or one similar to it, was present in Central Africa in the early 1970s and possibly in West Africa in the 1960s.

Tests of stored blood from African showing evidence of the AIDS virus in years past have been reported from four countries: Kenya and Uganda in East Africa, Zaire

in Central Africa and Burkina Faso in West Africa. Additional samples from Tanzania are under study.

The earliest clues to possible infection with the AIDS virus, or a closely related one, come from tests of samples collected in 1963 from 144 children in Upper Volta by Dr. Harry M. Meyer. Dr. Meyer's team, from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, reports finding evidence of the AIDS virus or a closely related one in two children.

A team of American, French and Danish scientists headed by Dr. W. Carl Saxinger of the National Cancer Institute has published in *Science*, the professional journal, the finding of evidence of the AIDS virus in 30 of 75 blood samples collected chiefly from healthy people in the West Nile district of Uganda between August 1972 and July 1973.

Another study of blood samples from a remote population of eastern Zaire found evidence of the AIDS virus in about 25 percent of

250 outpatients in a local hospital. The study was reported in the *British Medical Journal* by a team of American, Belgian, Danish and Zairian scientists headed by Dr. Robert J. Biggar of the National Cancer Institute.

Dr. Biggar headed another team of American and Kenyan scientists who reported finding evidence of the AIDS virus in widely varying percentages among six distinct regions of Kenya. The frequency was highest, at 50 percent of 99 samples, among the Turkana, people living in the remote areas of northern Kenya where little if any AIDS has been reported. The frequency was lowest, at 8 percent of 99 samples, among the Masai. Overall, 22 percent of the 500 samples showed evidence of the AIDS virus.

Regardless of whether AIDS began in Africa, determining an accurate prevalence of reactions to the AIDS virus in African populations is important.

If half the Turkana population has been walking around without symptoms but with evidence of infection from the AIDS virus, for instance, then it is imperative to learn whether such individuals had the infection for a long time and survived because they had somehow developed immunity to the disease, or whether they are infected with a different but closely related and less dangerous virus.

Greek Spokesman Resigns

ATHENS — The Greek government spokesman, Kostas Laloumis, 54, said Thursday he had submitted his resignation to the Socialist prime minister, Andreas Papandreu, and intended to leave public

Honduran Faces Charge In Assassination Plot

United Press International

MIAMI — General José Bueso Rosa, a former member of the Honduran joint chiefs of staff, has been arrested in connection with a plot to assassinate President Roberto Suazo Córdoba.

General Bueso, 48, left Santiago on Tuesday to face U.S. charges against him in Miami. At a hearing Wednesday before U.S. Magistrate Samuel Smargon, he was ordered held on \$50,000 bond. If convicted, he faces a maximum of 15 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine.

On Nov. 1, 1984, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested eight individuals, three of whom were charged with plotting to assassinate Mr. Suazo. The plot allegedly was to be financed by the sale of cocaine that had been shipped to the United States.

The U.S. government requested General Bueso's extradition from Chile last December. Chile's Supreme Court rejected the extradition request, but the Chilean government refused to extend General Bueso's visa, which expired Tuesday, forcing him to leave the country.

Hondurans vote for a new president Sunday, but a legal controversy could leave them without a leader when Mr. Suazo's term expires Jan. 27. The Associated Press reported from Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

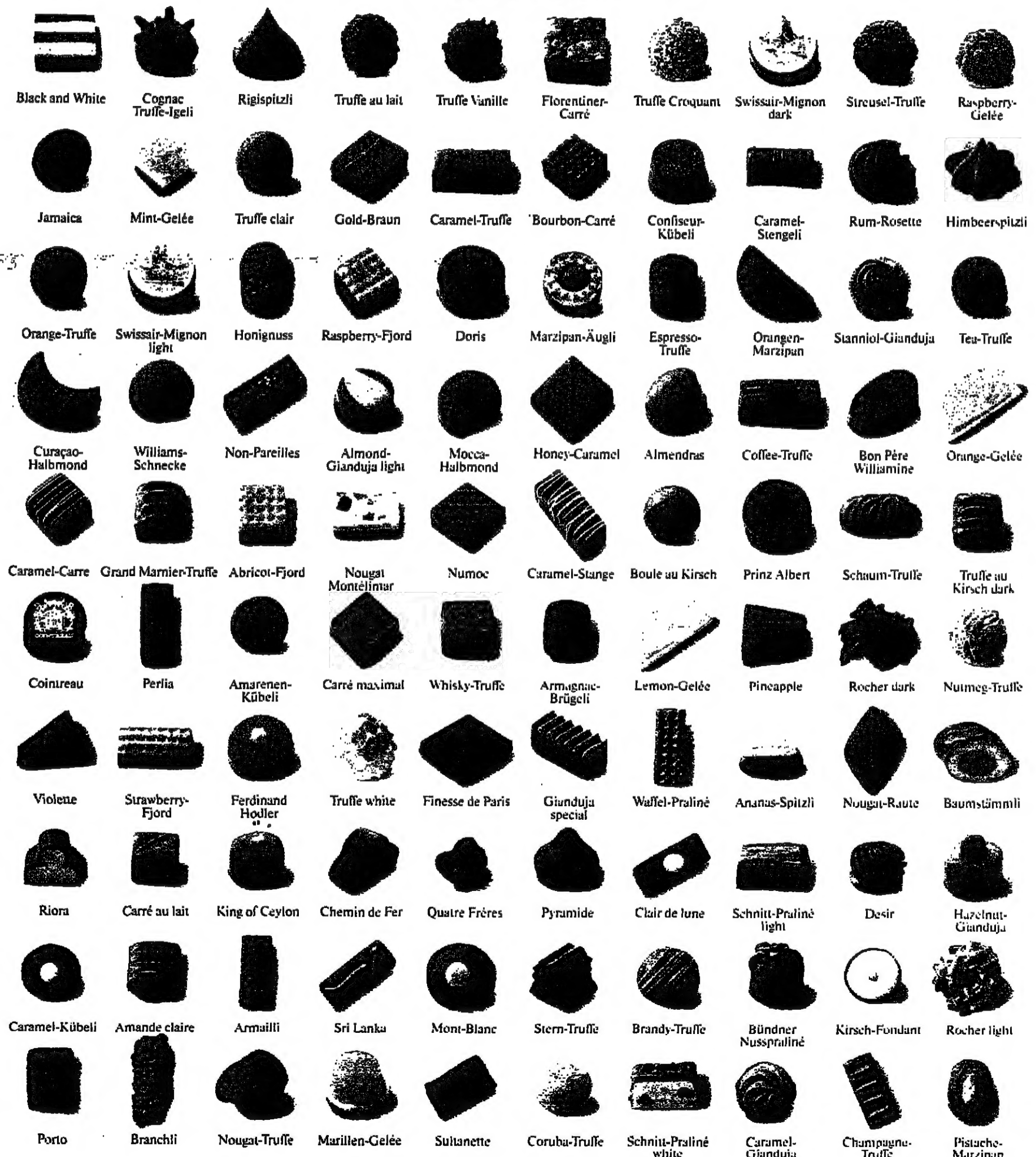
Mr. Suazo is barred by the Honduran Constitution from seeking re-election.

It is unclear which of two election laws will take precedence in deciding his successor, and the two laws are likely to lead to opposite results.

The constitution says the president will be elected by a simple majority, but an electoral law enacted in September says the top candidate within the political party that captures the most votes will be president.

The Liberal Party is expected to win the most votes Sunday. José Azcona Hoyo is viewed as the leading Liberal Party candidate. But a National Party candidate, Rafael Leonardo Callejas, is considered likely to be the leading individual vote-getter.

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Reagan, Gorbachev End Talks by Pledging Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

alone for a farewell with only their interpreters present, according to the chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes.

In all, the two leaders have spent an unprecedented six hours in private informal meetings including much of Wednesday night's dinner, Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Shultz, at a separate news conference, called these private meetings "the most important thing that has happened here."

"The two leaders took over the conference completely," he said. "The length of time, intensity, frankness and scope of these private meetings went beyond anything I could have expected."

Mr. Shultz emphasized that nei-

ther side had compromised in any way on SDI. The issue was discussed at great length, he said, and he added: "The president feels as strongly as ever that this is essential. He insists on it. There is no give on this at all. The Soviet position also has not changed."

He underlined the Reagan administration's belief that the Geneva conference was an important step in a continuing "process" that started with his own meeting with Andrei A. Gromyko, who at the time was foreign minister, in Geneva last January.

The process, Mr. Shultz said, will include not only summit conferences at the top but an intensification of negotiations at different levels including himself and Mr.

Shevardnadze as well as lower-ranking specialists such as disarmament negotiators.

The meetings between himself and his Soviet counterpart will be "regularized" to the point where contact is so frequent that they will be able to get away from generalities and can concentrate on one or two issues at any one encounter, Mr. Shultz said.

Regional issues — particularly the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and conflicting policies and perceptions in Nicaragua — were discussed frankly and at length in the private meetings of the two leaders and at the sessions of the full delegations, according to U.S. and Soviet officials. No progress was reported on these issues.

Mr. Reagan flew to Brussels in the early afternoon to report on the conference to leaders of North Atlantic Treaty Organization members.

Mr. Gorbachev held a press conference at which he delivered a statement of about an hour and answered questions for another half hour.

He, too, stressed emphatically the fact that there has been no narrowing of the gap between the two conflicting positions on SDI. He made this the central issue of his presentation.

The two powers had a "choice between survival and mutual destruction," he said, and added: "I deliberately use the word 'survival,' not to in order to frighten but in

order to draw attention to existing dangers."

He said that Mr. Reagan spoke of a defensive shield while in fact what was under discussion was a space weapon that would carry the arms race into outer space and was therefore "unacceptable."

Mr. Gorbachev's exchanges with Mr. Reagan had sometimes been "tough" and even "very tough," he said, but they had great importance because each side had gained a better appreciation.

In addition to the key issues of security and nuclear and space talks, the joint statement reported agreement on the opening of consulates in Kiev and New York, on cooperation in measures to protect the environment, and on a set of safety measures concerning air routes in the North Pacific.

In addition, the two governments expressed the desire to reach an early agreement for the resumption of commercial air service between the United States and the Soviet Union. They also reached an agreement to resume some cultural exchanges.



Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher smile before the North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting in Brussels.

India Calls Explosion Likely Cause Of Jet Crash

NEW DELHI — An explosion was the apparent cause of the crash of an Air India jet in June off the coast of Ireland, according to a government report.

The report by H.S. Khola, India's inspector of accidents, was presented at an inquiry that began here Wednesday. The crash killed all 329 people on the plane, which was bound from Toronto to Bombay.

"From the sounds recorded on the cockpit voice recorder" and air traffic control tapes at Shannon airport in Ireland, the report said, "it appears that an explosion had occurred on board."

Previously, experts investigating the June 23 crash of the Boeing 747 had said that a study of the tapes had failed to determine the cause.

Lalit Bhasin, Air India's counsel, said that while experts were almost certain the crash was caused by an explosion, the explosion did not necessarily result from a bomb.

"The inquiry aims to find what caused the explosion," he said. "That should be much clearer once we know about the wreckage which was recently recovered and is now being examined."

The report said that debris found in the beginning of the plane's "wreckage trail" consisted mainly of suitcases and panels from the aft cargo compartment, "indicating that some rupture had occurred in the aft cargo compartment in the air."

He said that Air India would not accept Canada's claim that airport security was primarily the carrier's responsibility.

Last week, an Air India security officer reported that the X-ray machine that scans baggage was not working when passengers checked in at Toronto.

The report includes a transcript of the last words of crew members, who were checking progress with Shannon airport and talking about customs requirements at London until a sound described in the report as a "bang" at 7:14 A.M.

Two Sikh groups have claimed responsibility for planting a bomb on the plane, and Canadian officials have arrested two Sikh suspects.

Gorbachev Says Talks Improved Ties to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

"lays the groundwork to mutual understanding and a dialogue." And that, he added, "is conducive to enhanced security."

Mr. Gorbachev compared the summit conference to a rescue operation, an emergency effort to free up a "logjam" in U.S.-Soviet relations.

"We believe an improvement in Soviet-American relations is quite possible," he said. "Problems have accumulated, there are mountains that have to be eliminated."

"When logjams and pileups happen, rescue teams are sent in," Mr. Gorbachev said, adding that in U.S.-Soviet relations, "the rescue work should be done together and we are prepared to do that."

He said it would be a "grave mistake" to miss the "chance available to us now to turn the situation for the better."

Mr. Gorbachev gave a detailed, animated account of his discussion with Mr. Reagan on space arms.

He said that Mr. Reagan had told him the plan was to establish a defensive rather than an offensive weapons system. "But that is not the way it is at all," Mr. Gorbachev said. "We've already said we won't strike first."

"So I asked," he continued, "why are you taking the arms race into further spheres? You don't believe us. Why should we believe you when you say these weapons are defensive?"

"We hope it's not the United States' last word," Mr. Gorbachev repeated twice.

If the Reagan administration continued with its space arms plans, Mr. Gorbachev warned, Moscow would respond, and the response "will be effective."

According to Mr. Gorbachev, "something of a fight" broke out when the U.S. side pressed its charges of Soviet interference in regional disputes. So it was decided from the outset not to engage in such "banalities," he said.

Mr. Reagan, in a speech last month, said that Soviet or Soviet-backed military involvement in five Third World conflicts, including Afghanistan, would be his main priority in the summit meeting.

■ Warsaw Pact Endorsement

Leaders of the Soviet Union's six Warsaw Pact allies have endorsed the stand taken by Mr. Gorbachev at the summit meeting, Reuters reported from Moscow.

The official Tass press agency said that Mr. Gorbachev, who met the Communist Party leaders of the six countries in Prague after leaving Geneva, gave them "a detailed account of the proceedings and results" of the Geneva meeting.

"The leaders of the fraternal parties and countries voiced full support for the constructive stand presented by Mikhail Gorbachev at his talks with President Reagan," Tass said.

Thousands of Protesters Clash With Police Outside Pretoria

(Continued from Page 1)

speculation about her husband's release, but denied local press reports that he had agreed to accept release to Transkei, a nominally independent black homeland. Mr. Mandela was sentenced to prison for life in 1964 for sabotage and plotting revolution.

The fact that Mr. Mandela is still in the hospital 19 days after his operation has added to the speculation. So did an official announcement Thursday night that a request by him for permission to meet with his lawyers Friday had been granted.

But a statement Thursday by President Pieter W. Botha at a Pretoria news conference that "no decision has been taken" on Mr. Mandela was regarded by some as a denial that the government was about to release the African National Congress leader.

■ Unrest in Mamelodi

The unrest in Mamelodi was one of the biggest confrontations in 15 months of anti-apartheid violence that has left more than 800 people dead, The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg. The Mamelodi protesters were demanding lower rents, an end to restrictions on funerals, and the departure of soldiers and extra police from the township.

Several hours after the clash, Magistrate P.A.J. Burger banned all funerals in Mamelodi from Friday evening to Sunday evening.

Police and journalists said that youths had mobilized before dawn to stop residents from going to work and to join a protest march to the town council.

A reporter, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said, "There was no sign that the police were in any danger, and there was no warning from the police that they were going to shoot."

The Johannesburg Star said, "Elderly people and children were seen falling as the crowd stampeded after volleys of tear gas from the police. At least eight of the people on the ground appeared seriously wounded. They lay on the ground motionless."

In another development, police said that an official report issued Monday on unrest in Queenstown, in eastern Cape province, mistakenly omitted the deaths of five blacks shot by riot patrols.

[The newly reported deaths brought the toll in Queenstown to 14, the highest number since the state of emergency went into effect, United Press International reported from Johannesburg.]

[The officer compiling the police report on the morning of Nov. 18 overlooked the fact that five bullet-ridden bodies resulting from police action were found in Queenstown on the previous day, a police spokesman said.]

British Commons Rejects Plan to Televise Debates

United Press International

LONDON — The House of Commons has turned down a chance to match the House of Lords and gain a television audience for its blend of high brow debate and raucous name-calling.

By a vote of 275-263, the camera-shy Commons decided Wednesday to reject experimental televising of its sessions.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was among those who voted to keep the cameras out. An official close to Mrs. Thatcher said she would like "great occasions" televised but not the regular sessions.

Many lawmakers said they feared there could be pictures of members caught napping or of other members posturing to the cameras. Enoch Powell, a veteran member of Commons, said televised broadcasts might give the electorate a "misrepresentation, a caricature, a falsehood about this place."

Since January, the House of Lords has been televised on an experimental basis, but no final decision has been reached on regular coverage. Both houses are broadcast on radio.

Seoul Dissidents Placed Under House Arrest

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The police placed 32 dissidents under house arrest and barred 59 student activists from attending an anti-government student rally on Thursday, dissident sources reported.

The police also were reported to have mobilized 1,000 officers at the gates of Seoul National University, site of the protest, billed as a "grand national forum for constitutional changes."

Jet's Forced Landing Injures 16 in Azores

Reuters

LAJES, Azores — Sixteen passengers were injured Thursday after the pilot of a British Airways Boeing 747 made an emergency landing in the mid-Atlantic Azores Islands after reporting a fire in the hold, the Portuguese Air Force said.

A British Airways spokeswoman in Lisbon said the fire warning was a false alarm probably caused by a faulty indicator light.

A Portuguese Air Force spokesman said three of the 354 passengers on the flight from Barbados to London were hospitalized and 13 were treated for minor injuries and discharged. The spokesman said he believed the injuries occurred during evacuation by emergency exits after the jet landed at Lajes.

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Auction Houses go into End of Season High Gear

The London auction season has two peaks: one in the first weeks of July and the second in the first weeks of December. The four big salerooms based in London are now gearing themselves up for the end of season flourish.

At Christie's in King Street on 25th and 26th November, Islamic works of art will be sold. One of the highlights is a rare 12th century Khmer sandstone panel depicting Vishnu as Narayana. It has been on loan to the Victoria & Albert Museum for the last six years and is now being

sold in aid of the charity Young Enterprise; Christie's expect it to realise £50,000-£60,000.

Also at Christie's a wine sale with a difference is scheduled for 5th December when a bottle of Bordeaux from Thomas Jefferson's cellar will be sold. Jefferson visited

Bordeaux in 1787 and wrote an extensive and enthusiastic report of the area. He bought a large quantity of wine to take back to the United States, and the bottle to be sold is engraved "1787 Lafite Th J". It is expected to sell in excess of £5,000 and should be in perfect drinking condition.

That same day Christie's are offering a selection of some 300 Old Master prints from the Chatsworth collection. The high point will be a group of seven prints by Rembrandt including a superb impression of Christ Presented to the People. Works from Italy and Germany will also be included in the auction. The following day, 6th December, Christie's continue selling prints, both Old Master and modern, with examples by Rembrandt, Goya, and Piranesi in the Old Master section and Kirchner, Beckmann, Kandinsky and Hockney representing modern artists.

Finally, Christie's are inaugurating their Monaco sale-room with an auction on 6th December of magnificent French furniture as well as Vincennes and Sèvres porcelain from the collections of the late Sir Charles Clow.

Over at Sotheby's in Bond Street they are getting literally into the Christmas spirit on 27th November with a sale of finest and rarest wines, spirits and vintage port. A section of the sale is devoted to rare vintage Armagnac, made in the country of the Three Musketeers, which includes vintages from 1893 to 1975. They are being sold in aid of the charitable Knights of Malta, and one of the vendors is a descendant of the original d'Aragnan.

The previous day a sale of 19th century pictures includes drawings by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, including one of the model who was later to become his wife; a biblical

painting by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema of Joseph, overseer of Pharaoh's granaries; a very fine portrait of a man by Jacques Louis David; and an oil study of a Greek girl's head by Frederic, Lord Leighton.

Sotheby's were originally booksellers and this heritage is noticeable in two manuscript sales. The first on 26th November contains a complete 9th century Carolingian gospel book with 20 full-page illuminations; it is expected to realise around £4 million. On 28th and 29th November a sale of music manuscripts and letters includes compositions by both Wolfgang Mozart and his sister Nannerl, part of a Haydn string quartet, and letters by Verdi, Mahler, Tchaikovsky and Haydn, who wrote to Dr Burney about his London visit.

Next month Sotheby's are also selling some possessions of the late Sir Charles Clow, and on 3rd December his Impressionist works of art go under the hammer. An early painting by Paul Signac is expected to realise over £400,000 and works by Picasso, Kandinsky and Pissarro are included.

Lastly the two smaller auctioneers also have sales of interest. On 26th November Phillips sells a Roman marble statue of Hercules, dating from the second century AD, which was found in an ornamental lake in Berkshire. It is rumoured that there was a female companion, but she has yet to be found.

At Bonhams, on 4th December, their fifth annual Smithfield sale will be held, including pictures, ceramics and bronzes. Perhaps the most amusing item is a painting by Frederick Valter entitled The Art Critic. It shows a triumphant bull in a field amidst a disorder of abandoned brushes and paint-boxes! Linda Wagner

London Galleries have Something for all Tastes and Purses

London is the centre of the international art market not just for auctions but also for art galleries. They cover the full spectrum of works of art and prices.

Bernheimer of Munich opens its London branch next week. This is a family firm which has been in business since 1864. The present Mr Bernheimer is an enthusiast for famille verte porcelain, and this will have pride of place in the new London showroom.

The London branch offers the same range of works as the German. In addition to the famille verte there are other Chinese works of art, sculptures, European works of art, and furniture. One major department is devoted to carpets, textiles and tapestries. A complete interior design service is available.

Because Bernheimer is a family business it prides itself on the personal attention it can give clients who return year after year, generation after generation.

The first British exhibition of the prints of Junsuke Watarai will be held at the Milne-Henderson gallery for the next three weeks. Watarai was born in 1936 in northern Japan. His work combines the inner searching of a very private artist with the experience of international travel and study.

He is attracted by musical and theatrical subjects, and his work is peopled with the warmth of the world of creativity. He is also renowned as a book illustrator and has published many albums of prints in the traditional Japanese manner.

Crowther of Syon Lodge is a family-run business, begun nearly 100 years ago when Tom Crowther, a stonemason, sold his marble mantles and tombstones from a barrow in Chelsea. Now the company is renowned as a source of architectural antiques and sculptures.

Conveniently located in an Adam-designed house not far from Heathrow Airport,

Crowther has a wide range of statues for both interior and exterior use, wrought iron gates, chimneypieces and urns and vases. The antique garden statuary section is now housed in a gallery in Bond Street.

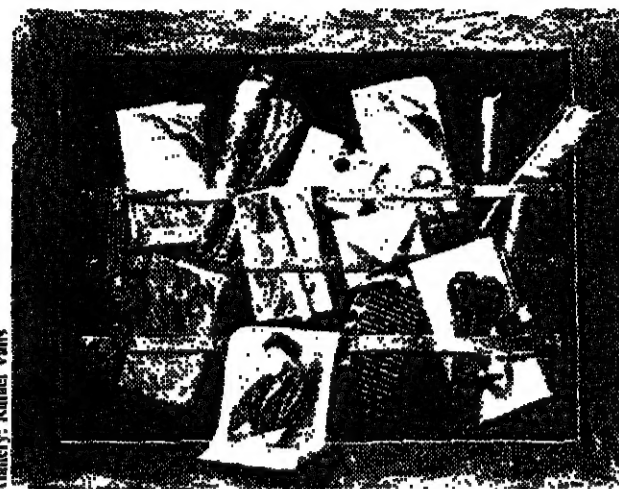
The China Restore Studio offers a two-week introductory course in restoring china. As antique porcelain becomes more valuable restorers are in great demand and the course gives a good grounding in the subject. Tuition is combined with visits to outstanding porcelain collections in London and outside.

From 9th-11th December Oriental Bronzes are holding an exhibition of 41 outstanding gold, silver and gilt bronze pieces at the Mayfair Holiday Inn. The exhibition includes works which date from the warring states period to the Tang dynasty. Swords and other vessels, scissors, jewellery, mirrors and belt hooks will be on show.

William Drummond's Christmas exhibition features over 200 items all modestly priced, beautifully mounted and framed. There are watercolours, drawings and a few oils, all aimed at the collector with modest means, with most prices in the £65-£150 range.

At Agnews there is an exhibition of German Impressionism and Expressionism which ties in well with the German art exhibition at the Royal Academy. This exhibition comes from the Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery.

The works of R B Kitaj are on show at the Marlborough



A trompe l'oeil of letter, comb, quill, key, watch and other items in a letter rack by Evert Collier. Oil on Canvas.

Gallery. There are a number of self-portraits and many of the pictures are directly or indirectly on Jewish themes; theatrical subjects are included as well.

On 4th December an exhibition opens at the Rafael Valls gallery of 17th and 18th century pictures. There are a number of French and Italian

trompe l'oeil drawings which are calculated to amuse. Artemis Fine Arts specialises in prints and drawings, and always has a fine display of Old Master and 19th century works in the gallery. The New York premises are showing etchings by Rembrandt.

Linda Wagner



"The Emperor Maximilian I" by Lucas van Leyden (1494-1533) engraving and etching, 1520

To be sold at CHRISTIE'S in London, December 5, 1985 (Old Master Prints from Chatsworth)

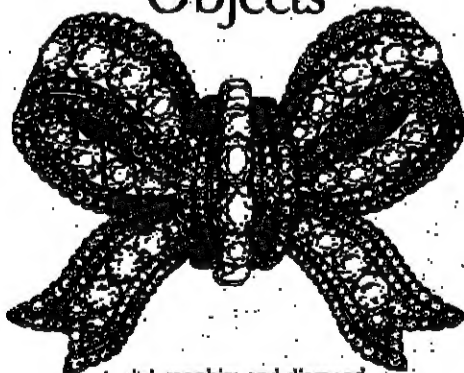
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Lugano Monday 2nd December
Madrid Thursday 28th November
Milan Tuesday 3rd December
Monte Carlo Monday 25th and Tuesday 26th November
Munich Friday 29th November
Paris Tuesday 17th-Thursday 19th December
Rome Wednesday 4th December
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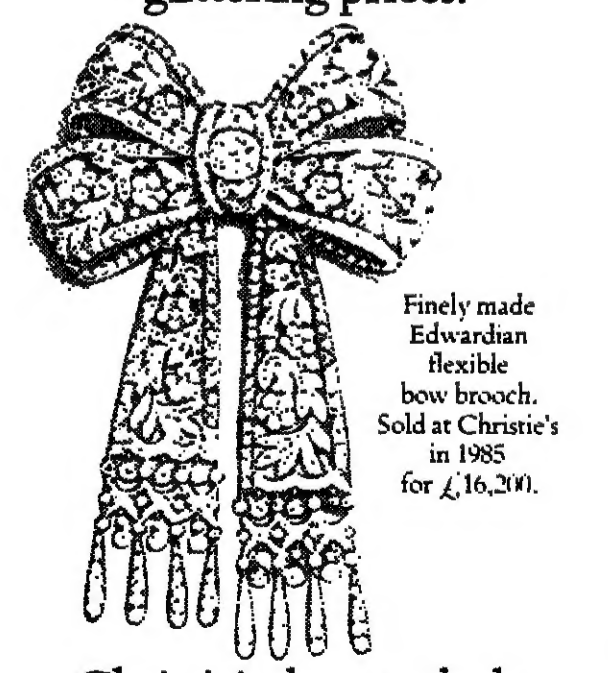
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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
IBM	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	+ 1/2	
AmEx	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	
AmTel	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2	
AmSat	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2	
AmGen	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2	
AmGen	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2	
AmGen	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2	
AmGen	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Index	1442.30	1442.30	1442.30	+ 23.05	
Indus	1442.30	1442.30	1442.30	+ 23.05	
Transp	1442.30	1442.30	1442.30	+ 23.05	
Comp	1442.30	1442.30	1442.30	+ 23.05	

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	1442.30	1442.30	+ 23.05		
Indust	1442.30	1442.30	+ 23.05		
Transp	1442.30	1442.30	+ 23.05		
Comp	1442.30	1442.30	+ 23.05		

Thursdays
NYSE
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 156,322,000
Prev. 4 P.M. Vol. 155,700,000
Prev. consolidated close 128,284,570

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
144	144	144	144	144	144
Volume	Volume	Volume	Volume	Volume	Volume
144	144	144	144	144	144

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Vol.	Ytd	Chg.	
Composite	+ 2.25	11,440,000			
Indust	+ 2.25	11,440,000			
Transp	+ 2.25	11,440,000			
Comp	+ 2.25	11,440,000			

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AmEx	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	
AmTel	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2	
AmSat	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2	
AmGen	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Close	Chg.				
Bonds	+ 1/2				
Utilities	+ 1/2				
Indust	+ 1/2				

Dow Index Soars 23.05 Points

NEW YORK — Stock prices rocketed to new heights in heavy trading Thursday as the Dow Jones industrial average and other broad market indexes rocketed to record highs.

The Dow Jones industrial average zoomed 23.05 to 1,462.27, smashing through its previous record of 1,440.02.

The broader market indexes also broke records. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.33 to 116.12, passing its old record of 114.82. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 2.42 to an unprecedented 201.41. The price of an average share jumped 41 cents.

Advancing stocks outnumbered decliners 1,255-419 among the 2,058 issues traded.

Volume on the Big Board expanded to 150.32 million shares traded from 103.10 million Wednesday. Composite volume totaled 182.86 million shares, up from 129.38 million in the previous session.

Analysts expressed satisfaction with both the quality and breadth of the day's move. Market bellwether IBM rose 1/4 to finish at 140.94, an all-time high.

"Very high quality stocks are leading the market broadly higher," said Barry Berlin of Shearson Lehman Bros. "That indicates the move is real and not just a speculative, one-shot deal."

Mr. Berlin said that the market was accumulating momentum because investors are afraid that if they do not get in, they will miss higher prices.

M-1 Jumps \$1.5 Billion

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$1.5 billion in the week ended Nov. 11, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday. The increase was within expectations.

The Fed said M-1, which includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks, increased to a seasonally adjusted \$613.6 billion from a revised \$612.1 billion the previous week.

"A steady flow of money coming out of short-term money market deposits and into stocks is triggering the move," he said. "Interest rates have come down and people are realizing they can do considerably better with appreciation and dividends in the stock market than they can with the interest rates offered on short-term money market funds."

Mr. Berlin said that at some point, investors will take profits. But he said even taking that into account, the market's direction is "clearly higher."

"The market's strength is phenomenal," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein. He called buying frenzied.

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 1/2 to 23 1/2. Texaco followed, adding 1/2 to 35 1/2. Baxter-Travenol was third, easing 1/4 to 13 1/2.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg.					
10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg.					
20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg.					
30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg.					
40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49

Curry
Inter
Deposits

November 22, 1985

Page 9

Aaron Copland: Like a Song-Filled Rock of Gibraltar

Aaron Copland's 85th birthday is being celebrated throughout the U.S. musical world. Ned Rorem, composer and essayist, wrote this appreciation for The New York Times.

by Ned Rorem

As a teen-ager at Philadelphia's very proper Curtis Institute in 1943 I would occasionally head for New York to get into mischief. One weekend, before boarding the train (I was off to see Virgil Thomson, whom I'd never met, about becoming his copyist) a schoolmate, Shirley Gabis, said, "Why not drop in on my old friend Lenny while you're up there." I did. Accordingly Bernstein put me onto Copland — "Aaron likes knowing what young composers are up to" — and I spent an afternoon bleating my tunes for the famous musician. Well, I took the job with Virgil, became an instant fan of Aaron and Lenny, and for the next 42 years with many an up and a down I've remained staunch friends with all three men. Some weekend!

In the early postwar years, although Bernstein was yet to become the verisifier the world would worship, Copland and Thomson were already the Rome and Avignon of American music. Young composers joined one faction or the other, there was no third. Both were from France through Nadia Boulanger, but Aaron's camp was Stravinsky-French and contained a now-vanished breed of neo-classicist like Alexei Hileff and Harold Shapero, while Virgil's branch was Satie-French and contained a still vital breed like John Cage and Lou Harrison. (The Germanisms of Wolpe-via-Schoenberg were as yet quiescent.) The few lone wolves such as myself were still socially partial to one or the other. If I saw a good deal less of Aaron than of Virgil it's because the latter was my employer.

Meanwhile, there has built up around Copland bits of conventional wisdom that bear inspection. On a recent TV homage I found

Fanfare for a Most Uncommon Man

by Leonard Bernstein

On Aaron's 85th birthday:

Awakener,
Asker of riddles,
Responder,
Opener of gates,
Namer of the unnamable!

Compassion-healer,
Organ of Cecilia,
Prophet-friend,
Lucid star and guide,
Ancestor of us all,
Noble father,
Dedicator, Re-dedicator of our Art!

myself stating, as by rote, that Copland had invented out of whole cloth what it means to be American. Now, wasn't it Thomson who first legitimized the use of homegrown fodder for sophisticated palates, a use Copland borrowed intact for his "second period" — the period of open prairies and Appalachian springs? What's more, hadn't Thomson, like Poulenc, invented his own folk music (you won't find his church-tune pastiches and cowboy ditties in hymnals and songbooks), while Copland, like Stravinsky, incorporated pre-existing lore into his scores? Certainly Copland was out to find the American Way, but whether the Brooklynite would have chosen just this way without the Missourian Thomson's pioneering is speculative.

As to the "periods," they can now be viewed as mere textbook labels after the fact. Copland's oeuvre is history: Each work, from the once "problematic" Piano Variations through the "lean" "Rodeo" to the thorny "Inscapes," can now be heard as flowing from the same economical pen. His music, all of it, is accessible to the big public, with (this is his crucial inheritance from Boulanger) never a note too many.



Illustration by Steve Mendelson, The Washington Post

On the same TV program we learned, again through the iteration of received ideas, that Aaron is a saint. The broad acceptance of his sanctity stems less, I think, from his sturdy need for self promotion (which all artists possess) than from his fanatic sense of the value of other people's work (which few artists possess). Even in private Aaron is a public person, enjoying gossip but not uttering it, witty and generous, yes, but also stoic and immutable. Yet to be a saint one must have been a sinner, and I lessens the man to assume he is above temptation.

I have observed Aaron livid with impatience at the longuans in a French poet's sonnet, heard him sigh from betrayed affection, submitted to his ire about what I'd written about a friend of his, known him to be more than tempted by the flesh. Bland sins, I admit. But then, Aaron is more artist than saint. Saints are a dime a dozen, but true art is scarce, and one could argue that Aaron Copland has changed the world for the better while Joan of Arc never changed it at all.

Recently, I told the composer George Perle that Copland has branded us all in America, even those who repudiate him, since reputation is acknowledgement of Copland's force. I've said this so often it's dogma, so was disconcerted when George replied, "He never influenced me. In fact, I've influenced him. After all, he finally came over to the serial technique, while I never went over to his side." Indeed, Copland did "come over" to the 12-tone system during his so-called "third" period. Retrospectively, this seems an act of hysteria, of not wanting to be left behind. In the '60s, Copland had the world at his feet except for that small portion older composers most crave: young composers. The young at that moment were immersed in Bouleziana, a mode quite foreign to Copland's very nature (as to the nature of Stravinsky, who also sold out to the system).

The more things change the more they stay the same. Today I teach at Curtis, Lenny's an esteemed poet. Virgil thrives. And Aaron is again loved by the young, though less as model than as a fact of sonic geology, like a throbbing, song-filled rock of Gibraltar.

How Inner Torment Feeds The Spirit of Creativity

by Samuel G. Freedman

NEW YORK — At Diane Arbus's funeral, the photographer Richard Avedon turned to a friend and whispered, "Oh, I wish I could be an artist like Diane." The friend, Frederick Eberstadt, answered, "Oh, no, you don't." Their brief exchange — as recounted in Patricia Bosworth's biography of Arbus — raises the charged questions surrounding the tortured, even self-destructive, creative artist. Chief among them is where reality ends and mythology begins.

Arbus personified the artist whose inner turmoil — depression, dislocation and a taste for risk bordering on a death wish — fueled her creations, those moving and disturbing photographs of drag queens and hermaphrodites, celebrities and Siamese twins. But Arbus was also a woman defeated by depression so debilitating she often could not work and, ultimately, chose not to live. Finally, Arbus represented an artist who gained more fame, who was indeed romanticized, more for living on the edge than for the artistry she brought back from that emotional frontier.

It is no wonder, then, that Arbus — that the entire issue of the "mad artist," as the awful cliché has it — should both attract and repel, as it has for literally thousands of years. Aristotle spoke of "divine madness," the Renaissance scholar Marsilio Ficino of the "Saurine temperament." The playwright August Strindberg declared that few people were "lucky enough to be capable of madness," and the poet John Berryman opined, "The artist is extremely lucky who is presented with the worst possible ordeal which will not nearly kill him."

For both creators and scientists, the subject is an extraordinarily loaded one — even more so now, when popular culture so glorifies violent and bizarre behavior. The American artistic landscape is littered with the corpses of the brilliant, from painter Mark Rothko to poet Anne Sexton to musician Charlie Parker, and one must wonder if they died in part because scyophants with safer lives so celebrated their excesses. For contemporary artists like the jazz musician Jackie McLean and the writer Raymond Carver true creativity began only after conquering their respective addictions to heroin and alcohol. To them, and many other creators, the image of the self-destructive artist not only invites fertility or death but denies the value of disciplined craft.

THERE is no question that many creative artists, perhaps the vast majority, are centered and sane. There may be just as many self-destructive bakers as painters, but psychiatrists and biographers do not analyze their cakes. It is the tortured artist and not the untroubled one — the Vincent van Gogh, not the Peter Paul Rubens — who provides the stuff of tabloid notoriety and romantic embellishment.

But if that image is inflated, neither is it groundless. For many artists, creation is a constant act of balancing the dark side that allows introspection with the brighter one that turns raw material into finished product. One result of the process, "The Ice Man Cometh" by Eugene O'Neill, is now playing

at the Lunt-Fontanne. The play, set in a saloon ironically called Harry Hope's, closely parallels O'Neill's years of uncontrollable drinking in dives like Jimmy-the-Priest's and the Hell Hole. It is impossible to imagine O'Neill having written the play without becoming the virtual ascetic he did; yet it is equally impossible to imagine him writing as readily about self-destruction and self-delusion without having lived both.

O'Neill's life and work raise some of the most frightening — and central — questions about creativity. Can the forces that make you creative also kill you? Can you live with control and yet create free of restraint? Can you live enough of the dark side to tell the tale without becoming a casualty? The equilibrium is precarious. As the playwright Arthur Miller wrote of Strindberg, "Strindberg not only suffered what by most definitions would be madness, but managed it like a conductor managing an orchestra. It makes his suffering no less real and painful to say that it was always being turned over and over by the bloody fingers of his mind."

In Sam Shepard's work that tension is frequently embodied by pairs of brothers — Lee and Austin in the play "True West," Travis and Walt in the film "Paris, Texas." These characters represent the polarity in the playwright himself. "Somewhere there's a myth about the wolf and the sheep," Shepard said, "and man carries both inside him. And the process of keeping alive is trying to have these two cohabit, trying to carry on a balance between these two parts, because one's always trying to devour the other, and the one that wants to devour — the wolf — is the animalistic one, the one that operates on impulse and is pretty insane."

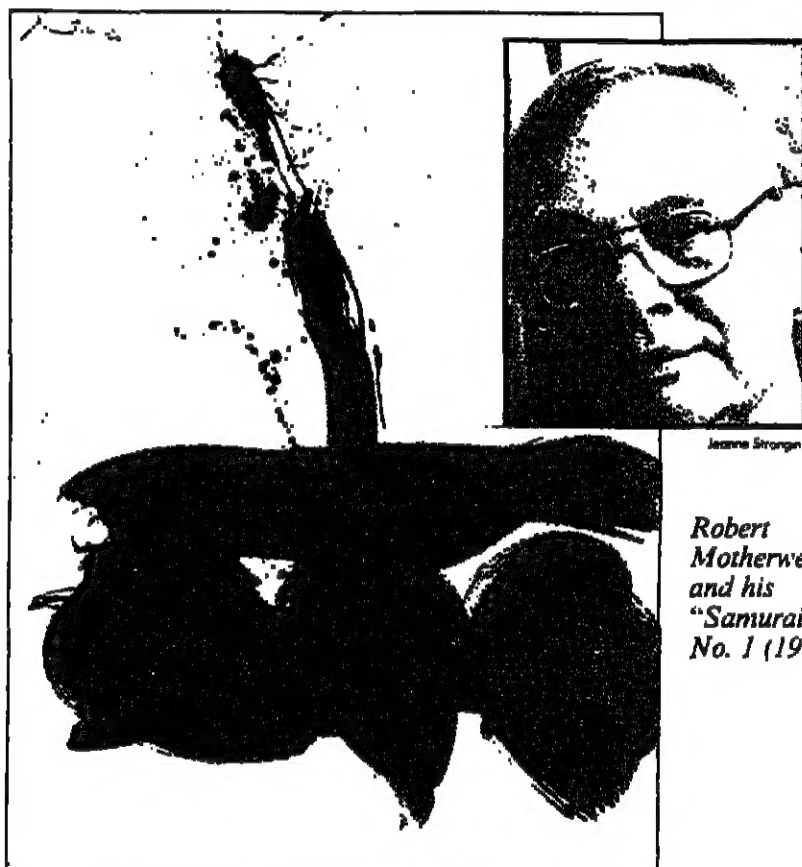
"There's definitely a struggle going on, and it's answered in different ways. Some people do it with drinking or drugs. The difficulty is trying to accept that this is the condition you're living with, the condition of these two parts banging up against each other, and the constant threat of being overthrown by one."

Like Shepard, the film director Martin Scorsese has consistently made art that derives from, and in turn reflects, his own turbulence. The emotional palette of Scorsese's surrogates ranges from the paranoia of Paul Hackett in his current "After Hours" to the volcanic violence of Travis Bickle in "Taxi Driver." Perhaps the most clearly autobiographical statement is Jimmy Doyle, the saxophonist portrayed by Robert DeNiro in "New York, New York." Doyle is a singular musician and an impassioned lover; he also is a brutal predator, jealous of his wife's success as a singer, quick to damage those nearest him.

"Jimmy Doyle was very much a picture of myself and DeNiro at that time," Scorsese said. "We recognized that contrariness and difficulty, and we improvised on it. Because out of that does come the work, does come the art. The trick is, how much does it get to you? 'New York, New York' was not a complete success because the 'wolf' took over. 'Raging Bull' was a better mix of visceral stuff and form."

"There's a creative urge that gets inside you, like 'Alien.' For me, it's a constant; battle of deciding when not to explode, when to use that emotion to feed you creatively. There's a constant fear, because you're pushing."

Continued on page 11



Robert Motherwell and his "Samurai No. 1 (1974)." Illustration by Ian Pollock

Brushing Up on Shakespeare in the Comics

LONDON — Those who find Shakespeare remote and redolent of schoolyard suffering tend to refer to him and his plays as "it." Anne Tauté, who now spends most of her working hours on the Bard, still uses the neutral pronoun.

"Few teachers ever make it come to life for a class," she will say. "Most people so dread

MARY BLUME

it thereafter that they don't trouble to see it or to read the plays they never did at school." "It" became alive for her — and will, she hopes for thousands of others — when she saw an artist working, while publishers jeered, on a comic book version of "Macbeth." She has since published not only "Macbeth" but also "Othello," "King Lear" and "Twelfth Night" in comic book form.

Most people recoil at the thought. "When people at parties say what do you do and I say publish Shakespeare in comic strips, I can see their faces freezing. And I think, gosh I wish I had a copy here so I could say no, it isn't as you think it is, it isn't 'Desperate Dan.'"

The art work and printing are of high quality and unlike the American comic strip Tauté once saw in which Lady Macbeth said, "Hey Mac, have you killed the king yet?" she uses the complete first folio version and with "Twelfth Night" provided a five-page glossary so readers would get the jokes.

Admittedly, her Viola in "Twelfth Night" looks like David Bowie and her Lear has been described as at times resembling Raymond Chandler's Philip Marlowe and at other times a very cross poached egg. But stage directors are equally free in their interpretations and people rarely fuss.

Anne Tauté, on the other hand, has been dressed down by booksellers and has found British schoolteachers perfect. Peg-a-Ramsays, or killjoys according to the "Twelfth Night" glossary.

"I do understand that if the texts are available for one pound, they cannot ask for funds to justify a copy at five pounds, which is what ours cost, but you would think they would pay for it out of their own pockets because it would make the lessons. Imagine coming in and saying, look at this, you lot. You're not going to be bored rigid anymore."

She has had better acceptance at higher levels. The bookshops of both the National Theatre and the Royal Shakespeare Company stock her comics and the BBC offers them

in a package with their cassettes of "Othello" and "King Lear," starring Paul Scofield and Alec Guinness respectively.

In France the comic book is an accepted art form, in the United States it is mostly for dimwits and kids. In England the long tradition of excellent book illustration makes a picture with one line under it acceptable, but a page divided into nine frames with people speaking in balloons suspect.

Now in her ebullient mid-'30s, Anne Tauté well remembers schoolyard bouts with Shakespeare. Most people, she says, study only four plays out of the 36 during their school years. Despite her intense work on the comic books — and it takes about two years to produce each one — she says, "I actually side out of a conversation that mentions it."

The sophisticated cartooning techniques

she uses are intended for adults who wish to brush up their Shakespeare, but she has been surprised by children's squeals of delight.

"King Lear" is the most favorite of children because it's all distorted and I think it reminds them of teddy bears that have one ear falling off and one eye popped out. They love it, they want to cuddle it and go to bed with it. So when they go to school and someone says now we're going to do Shakespeare, they have a perfectly open mind and aren't scared."

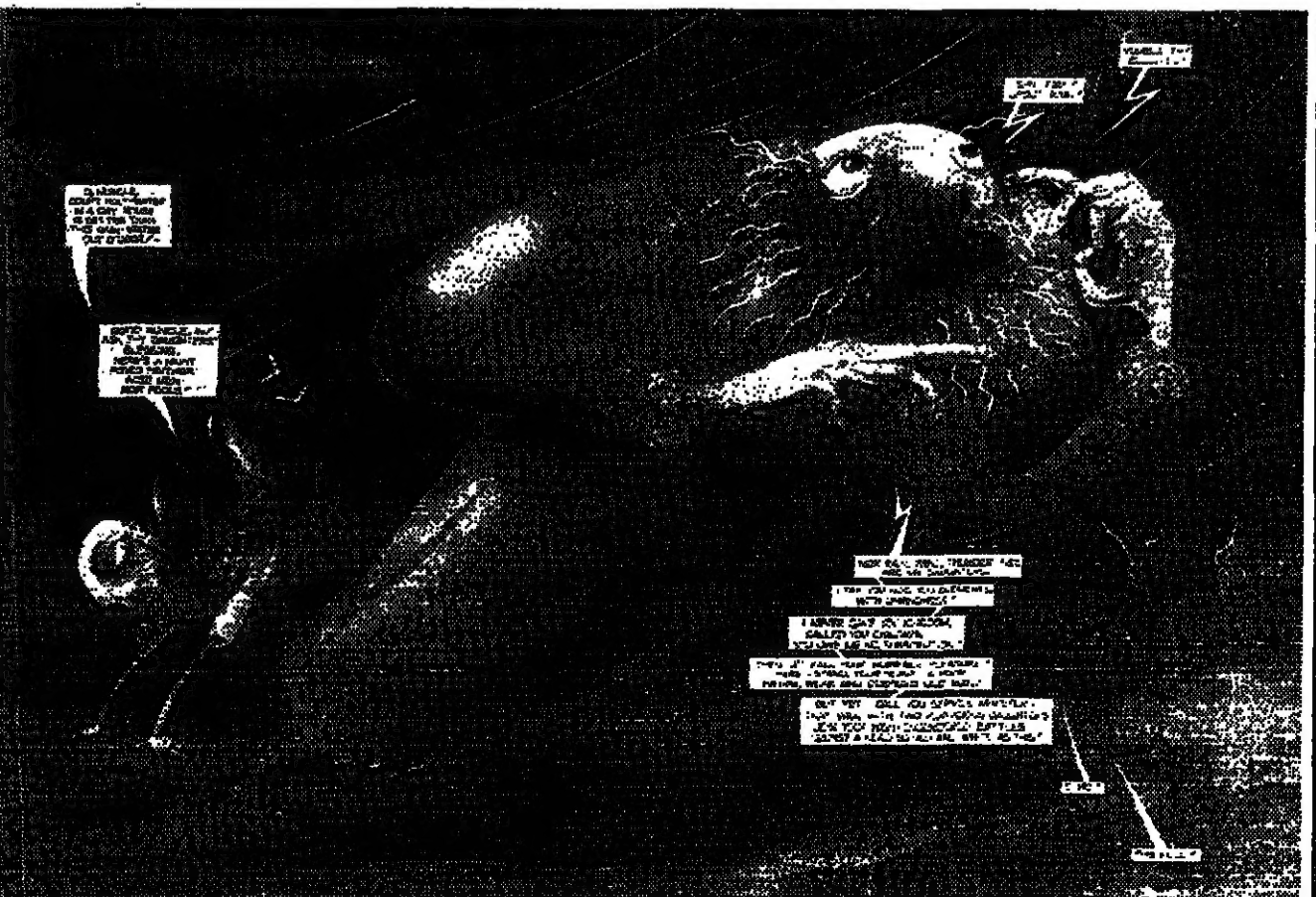
Older children have also reacted well. "We've been doing tests in down-and-out areas of London where the kids are basically switched on only to pop music and glue. We took thirty copies in the other day of 'Macbeth' and when we came to collect them at

the end of the class, half of them were missing. I thought that was lovely."

She got into comics when she saw drawings by a Brazilian-born artist named Von that everyone thought had no future. "I said to the other publishers all you do is regurgitate the same old material — the same books on flowers and cookery and sport and romance. Why don't you take on an exciting project like that? They said, why don't you?" So she quit her own publishing job and founded Oval Projects Ltd. (the office is near the Oval cricket ground) with her father, who mortgaged the family house, as co-director.

"He's a designer and architect which means we think line and design and color and talk about artists all day long. And I

Continued on page 11



A double page from "King Lear." Illustration by Ian Pollock

Munich's Gasteig Center: Getting the Culture, If Not The Cars, Under One Roof

by Albrecht Roeseler

MUNICH — It is somewhat strange that Munich, though often praised as the focus of cultural activities in West Germany, has waited for over 40 years since the last war to establish a new big concert hall. Last week with the official blessings of the federal president, who flew down to the Bavarian capital for the occasion, the new Gasteig Kulturzentrum, a huge multipurpose brick-and-concrete complex with several concert and lecture halls, a public library, a music school and further educational facilities, opened its doors. Radio and television covered the opening ceremonies nationwide.

The need to house the Munich Philharmonic Orchestra in a new concert hall, though evident for decades, had been neglected for a long time, and the provisional halls, the Herkulesaal in the former royal Residenz complex as well as the ugly Congress Hall of the Technical Museum, proved to be more durable than expected. Thus, the Bavarian capital had much time to consult other big cities on how they had managed to reorganize their musical life after most buildings had been bombed during the war.

Hamburg and Vienna, where luckily the concert halls had survived the end of the war, could carry on as before. Other cities started (rather late, in fact) remodeling the inside of partly destroyed buildings but took care to preserve their famous facades: Schinkel's former Schauspielhaus (East Berlin) and the Alte Oper in Frankfurt were turned into concert halls. But there are also completely new buildings to be found: the Stuttgart Liederhalle (completed in the '50s) and the surprisingly modern Leipzig Gewandhaus, fine examples only surpassed by West Berlin's spectacular Philharmonie, which is regarded among international music connoisseurs as one of the finest concert halls of modern times. Built at the edge of the Tiergarten and since 1961 in close proximity to the infamous Berlin Wall, it has nevertheless become the focus of music life in the divided city.

The Munich people wanted more than that. This has been a problem closely connected with the idea of how German municipalities decided to spend their taxpayers'

money on cultural activities. For a long time it was the dominating idea to spare no possible effort to make even elite culture more easily accessible to the man in the street, that is, to offer visual and performing arts of diverse nature under one roof. There had been spectacular examples abroad: when Munich's city fathers made up their minds to create a "grand multimedia cultural center plus facilities for adult education," New Yorkers had already experienced their brand new Lincoln Center — a large forum which assembled representative institutions for the performing arts, the famous Juilliard School and many other art buildings. Though not strikingly modern but rather moderately classical, it has proved to function properly ever since and was accepted by the public almost immediately.

Whenever the architectural structure of new cultural centers became subject to criticism it seemed more understandable in other cities, such as in Paris when the merry, cubical Centre Pompidou opened and, years later, in London, the Barbican Center. But despite all aesthetic grumblings the people gladly and swiftly accepted the new offerings, thus justifying the general idea of assembling "culture under one roof."

IN Munich, there were a lot of pros and cons when it came to raising enough money to finance the projected Kultur-Monster. And as soon as the decision was final to go ahead with this new Gasteig forum with numerous halls (seating capacities from 150 up to 2,400 for the big Philharmonie Hall) plus library and various educational institutions, it suddenly became a popular political idea to promote subsidized culture in a more decentralized form: "district culture," street theater and so-called "socio-cultural activities."

While the monstrous Gasteig center grew bigger and bigger (resulting in the city's decision to have the project handled by a leasing company to whom they now will have to pay rates and interest for a total sum of over 330 million Deutsche marks, or about \$126 million) the city administration, willy-nilly, had to fulfill promises made during the rule of the Christian Democrats: to install more and more "hardware" for cul-

Continued on page 11

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Airline Overbooking, No-Shows and Bumping

by Roger Collis

Every seasoned traveler knows, "bumping," or "involuntary boarding denial" in airline jargon, is what happens when you are refused a seat on a plane for which you have a confirmed reservation. It's an issue that airlines prefer to consign to the small print. Few people get excited about it unless they have actually been bumped.

The horror stories may seem apocryphal, but if it does happen to you, it's important to know what sort of recompense you should expect, which may influence your choice of airline. North American carriers, conditioned by relatively strict rules in the United States, are mostly good, while those in Africa and Eastern Europe are mostly bad. There's a growing awareness in Europe, airlines like British Airways and KLM are pioneering ways of asking for volunteers to accept cash compensation, while others bump with impunity. Some insiders say Alitalia and Iberia need to improve their approach.

The chances of being bumped obviously vary according to the time of the flight as well as the airline. Overall, in the United States, the number of passengers bumped by the 12 major airlines was 6,399 in 1984, the first three months of 1985 compared with 5,53 during the same period last year. British Airways has cited a figure of 7 per 10,000 (although "we've gone significantly below that now on our European and domestic services," a spokesman says). British Caledonian's figures for August work out to 8.12 per 10,000. It could be 15 or more for some carriers. This means that at Heathrow in London, the world's busiest international airport, an average of between 50 and 100 passengers may be bumped by the 70 airlines operating there.

Passengers get bumped because all airlines overbook to compensate for "no-shows," people who fail to turn up for a flight on which they are booked. According to BA, no-shows average about 15 percent, with some services running as high as 30 percent. Sefik Juksek, general manager for commercial affairs for the Association of European Airlines, says: "A study we did over six months showed that in any specific year, our twenty member airlines lost one million seats as a result of no-shows, representing a loss in revenue of \$200 million, or around 1.5 percent of total passenger volume."

Some people try to shift the blame to the business traveler, who often makes multiple bookings or fails to cancel. But it's this flexibility (promoted by the airlines) that you pay for in the high cost of a business class or full-fare ticket.

The airlines make a distinction in the type of price they charge in relation to load factor, that's why the business guy pays more; the airlines have a moral obligation when they talk about a firm booking," says Geoffrey Lipman, executive director of the International Foundation of Airline Passengers Associations in Geneva. Lipman accepts that denied boarding is linked with no-shows, but feels "it's not right to penalize an individual because he gets caught in the system. The guy who gets turned off may never have been a no-show in his life. When it's you, it's the end of the world."

To its credit, the AEA recognizes that the blame for no-shows and bumping lies as much with the airlines and the travel trade as with the passenger. Last July it started a campaign to increase public and trade awareness of the problem. According to Juksek, many agents and booking staff either forget to cancel bookings or improperly enter them on the computer. Some unscrupulous agents don't bother to check whether there's space on a flight before issuing a confirmed ticket. What often happens is that an airline fails to cancel a later flight when a

passenger has left earlier. Airlines often forget to notify other carriers when there are delays in connecting flights.

Although airlines are allowed, under existing rules of the International Air Transport Association, to impose a penalty for honoring a ticket that shows an uncancelled reservation for a previous flight, it's highly unlikely that any would do so in today's competitive climate. That is why multiple booking, spread among several airlines, is hard to detect. More sensible is the AEA campaign, which indicates that if you are a no-show for the onward leg of a trip, you

Awareness of problem growing slowly in Europe

may risk having onward and return flights canceled, although Juksek admits that this is more of a scare than a threat.

In the United States, the procedure is infinitely more enlightened than in other parts of the world. Under Department of Transportation rules, an airline must first ask for volunteers to give up their seats in return for cash or vouchers. This is conducted as a kind of auction, sometimes on the plane or at the boarding gate. If there are no volunteers, the airline has to pay compensation to those people who are involuntarily bumped. This amounts to the cost of a one-way fare, up to the maximum of \$200, if the airline can get the passengers to their destination within two hours on a domestic flight and four hours on an international flight. If not, they are entitled to twice the value of the flight coupon, up to a maximum of \$400 and overnight expenses. This system seems to work so well that there is a new breed of traveler emerging, the professional bummer. All you need to do is judge which flights are likely to be overbooked, make your plans and take the cash.

In Europe, no system is sanctioned by law. The AEA operates a voluntary plan whereby involuntarily bumped passengers are offered 50 percent of the value of the flight coupon for the single fare up to a maximum of \$200, or the equivalent in other currency, for a delay of at least four hours within Europe and six hours for long haul. Several airlines do not even apply these minimal conditions and, worst of all, off load passengers on an arbitrary basis. There is no provision for asking for volunteers.

The only European airlines that currently operate on the American pattern are BA at Heathrow and KLM at Schiphol. Neither conducts a U.S.-style auction, but they do ask for volunteers and offer inducements in cash or vouchers. British Caledonian says it will introduce a similar plan at Gatwick, probably in April 1986, when it introduces a new computerized check-in system.

BA does what it calls "queue bumping." Likely candidates are asked at the check-in counter if they would be prepared to stand down. If they are bumped, they are taken to a denied boarding lounge, treated to champagne and other amenities. A BA spokesman says the airline has not only succeeded in reducing the number of people who are bumped, but half of those who are volunteers. He cites the case of a honeymoon couple who opted to be bumped from a flight to Cyprus and were delighted to spend the night in a first class hotel rather than arrive late at night. One problem, he says, is how to handle volunteers who are disappointed to get a seat at the last moment.

Gasteig Continued from page 9

ture purposes elsewhere, i.e. buying, renovating, rebuilding adequate housing; a special Bavarian folk theater, a special "playhouse factory" for young people, a special children's theater, another multipurpose music hall and a "German theater" to serve touring musical companies and ball festivities during the Fasching period.

Naturally, most of these new establishments offered a lot of trash during the first months and people stayed away. The city had to ship in large sums in order to keep their own projects going. Everyone was wondering how quickly substantial "software," attractive productions, new ideas and authors, could be found and hired. Municipal support has remained essential for all these newly founded establishments, and the city authorities must be glad that they do not have to subsidize the two state theaters and the expensive two opera houses in Munich, which are taken care of by the government of Bavaria.

Meanwhile, the Gasteig complex has opened all its facilities. Offering a total seating capacity of 3,500, it means Munich's people can now choose every night between around 50 or more music and theater programs offered to more than 25,000 spectators. The building has been subject to vigorous criticism from the very beginning. Though its main attraction, the amphitheater

Philharmonic Hall (light brown wooden ceiling and red seats), seems to have been more or less accepted by the experts, the vastness of the entire brick building has been heavily criticized. "Culture Bunker" and "Philharmonic Fortress" are two of the most nicknames.

Nevertheless, artists and agents have heavily booked the building many months ahead and there is no doubt that the Gasteig will become the focus of the city's music activities. The two weeks following the opening festivities, apart from home-made concerts, have offered a great number of international elite artists and ensembles.

This is, however, not the biggest problem. It is parking your car. There is hardly room enough to park those of the orchestra members and managers. People are expected to use the subway, which offers special night connections, but acceptance of that idea is doubtful. The traffic chaos repeatedly predicted by the local press was indescribable during the opening; the Gasteig monster seemed almost inaccessible. The city of Munich, a latecomer as far as its cultural center is concerned, has had time enough to muse over the problem. They brooded over the culture but forgot about the cars.

Albrecht Roesler is cultural editor of the Munich newspaper Süddeutsche Zeitung.



Munich's new Gasteig cultural center.

TRAVEL

America at Table: A Nation Gone Food Crazy

NEW YORK — What's cooking in America today? Plenty. The American palate of the 1980s is undergoing changes that are at once exciting, bizarre, dramatic and wildly confusing.

Imagine, even a year or two ago, walking into a suburban Grand Union supermarket to buy fresh cactus leaf, tamarind, purple peppers, fresh tuna and squid, fresh fava beans, horse-radish and jicama, and eight different varieties of winter squash. Even run-of-the-mill supermarkets all over the land now offer half a dozen kinds of fresh greens, a dozen types of grind-your-own coffee beans, and, thanks to the Japanese sushi explosion, fresh tuna is now just as common as the canned. One almost believes that if you can't find a food in America today, it doesn't exist.

During the last several years, cottage industries have sprouted all over, and once-exotic foods available almost exclusively

the beverage category, the hottest new gustatory challenge is the Cajun marinade: marinate fiery hot peppers in vodka or gin, add a dose of bravery, and drink.

In New York, restaurant madness has reached dramatic heights. Diners with reservations risk being turned away at the door if Warren Beatty and friends walk in unannounced. Frantic diners send little bribes across town to secure the hottest seats in town, and because the demand for tables far outweighs supply, people will eat at any hour just to say they've been. You eat not when you're hungry, but when you can get a seat. Some restaurants require reservations months in advance, and it's not uncommon for a business lunch to begin at 11:45, and dinner may commence at the unfashionable hour of 6:30.

The contradiction of the decade is the highly accepted statement that "Nobody in America cooks anymore." Who, then, is buying all those funny things they sell in the supermarket? When the middle class can't be found in restaurants, they're at home eating upscale carryout food or tossing pre-prepared, single portion meals into the microwave oven.

America has always been keen on carryout food, but the pizzeria or Chinese hole-in-the-wall of the 1950s has been expanded to gourmet heights. In Detroit, the highly regarded London Chop House now offers a full take-out service that includes every item on its prestigious menu. Diners can order a multi-course dinner for 12 and the food will be delivered to the door in a stretch limousine, carefully packed in bright red-and-white insulated shopping bags.

In Manhattan, a deliver-to-the-door caterer called The West Side Express offers such daily items as 5-A-Day chili, Buffalo chicken wings, red-leaf lettuce salad, corn bread and chocolate mousse, all charged painlessly on a credit card.

LIKEWISE, the microwave phenomenon is affecting traditional family dining patterns both in and outside the home. It's predicted that by the end of this year, 50 percent of all American households will have microwave ovens. Thanks to the convenience and rapidity of microwave cooking and the increasing availability of prepared, single portion foods manufactured expressly for the microwave, the typical suburban dinner hour now stretches from 4 P.M. to midnight, and parents and children eat according to when they get home from the office, from baseball practice, or the ballet class.

In the "old days" the family dinner hour was fixed and everyone sat down to a shared meal. You all ate the same food, and dined your spinach, like it or not. Now, not only has the family dinner hour disappeared, but finicky palates are having a field day. Junior pops microwave Chicken Nuggets into the

oven, diet-conscious mom may settle for baked potatoes and dad will opt for a couple of hot dogs.

When that same family goes out to eat in a suburban chain restaurant, they continue this individualist eating pattern. The pizzeria — where everyone sits down at a shared meal — is no longer good enough. What the family wants, and what restaurants offer, is an international smorgasbord, not one cuisine, but many, joined together as many courses in a single meal.

So now, instead of the home cook mimicking the restaurant, the restaurant has to compete with the variety of foods bought in the supermarket and stored on pantry shelves.

BUT there is danger in this individualistic, inner-directed approach to eating. At the risk of over-romanticizing the importance of the family meal, there is something particularly human and unifying about sitting around a table with family or friends, sharing food. Whether in a restaurant or in the home, sharing a platter of spaghetti, a pizza, a casserole, a leg of lamb, a roast chicken, has a unifying effect. You don't even have to be eating the same food, but it seems that it helps if you're all at least eating a cuisine with vaguely common roots.

Somehow, one's shared frame of reference goes haywire when a group of people is gathered around a table, and one person is drinking Michelob light with nachos and fried potato skins, another is sipping Mondavi red with a taco salad, and another combines Classic Coke and a hamburger.

Likewise, it is impossible to cognitively or (physically) digest a meal that begins with goat cheese salad, followed by pizza with ricotta wrapped in grilled eggplant and sauced with chopped tomatoes, olive oil and fresh herbs, followed by wok-charred spicy blue-fin tuna with mango, tomato and green onion sauce, and, for dessert, an almond daquoise. One does not leave such a meal satisfied, simply confused.

All of course, is not bleak. The passion for freshness and the simple abundance of such a variety of foods is the most positive note, for if the base ingredients are of high quality, half the battle of good food has been won. Free-range chickens are multiplying like rabbits, restaurants and carryouts are making marvelously good bread, chefs all over are growing their own fruits and vegetables and cultivating sources for those they can't grow on their own. While sophistication and focus are still lacking, it seems that the food phenomenon of the 1980s is positive.

And who can tell, we may now be raising a generation that will someday look back with fond memories, raving about grandma's famous radicle gratin with radicchio, her red chili pasta, her chicken stir-fry with raisins and Sambuca mayonnaise and long for the old days.

PATRICIA WELLS

from France or Italy now proudly bear the stamp "Made in America." Today, Bolon oysters, scallops with their coral, smothered tomatoes, slender haricots verts, black caviar, fresh foie gras, big-breasted mallard ducks and sea urchins are now being harvested in every corner of the land. Even one of the American food giants, the Campbell's Soup, has jumped on the bandwagon and is mass-marketing fresh Oriental shiitake mushrooms.

Until 1981, when a trio of ambitious young American entrepreneurs began a company called Flying Foods, such foods as white-fleshed St. Peter's fish and the bitter Italian chicory known as radicchio rarely found their way to the American table. Today, the company ships six tons of radicchio from Italy to the United States each week. They also bring in game from Scotland, fresh porcini mushrooms from Italy, foie gras from France and yellow peppers from the Netherlands.

Eaters never had it so good. Or have they? Americans have a way of equating quantity with quality. This astounding abundance does not necessarily make for a richer gastronomic life.

There's a lot of bizarre food being served out there. A nation of born-again eaters, the generation of palates weaned on Jell-O molds and fried fish sticks, meat loaf, canned green beans and lumpy mashed potatoes enriched with margarine, is now singing the praises of such unwholesome-sounding combinations as roast beef and Chateau d'Yquem. They are serving tamales sprinkled with white Italian truffles, concocting cheeseecake to serve with smoked salmon, and actually asking people to put down hard cash for deep-fried shrimp with strawberry sauce. In

Inner Torment and Creativity Continued from page 9

ing something to the edge. And at the same time, there's a fear you might become too civil, too sane."

A STUDY of 47 prominent contemporary British artists by Dr. Kay Jamison, a professor of psychiatry at the University of California at Los Angeles, suggests there is a clinical model for the tug-of-war between sanity and madness. Jamison found that more than half of the British artists had been diagnosed as manic-depressive, compared to 6 percent of the general population. A study of writers by Professor Nancy Andreasen of the University of Iowa showed that 67 per-



Diane Arbus.

cent suffered from an emotional disorder, while only 13 percent of the control group did. Their findings by no means represent the definitive answer to whether creativity and madness are connected, but they at least indicate that it is more than an empty cliché.

The question, then, is whether manic-depression and other emotional disorders serve a creative process, or actually impede it. "Most people who are manic-depressive are more reflective, introspective, can deal with more existential issues when they're depressed," Jamison said. "And if you think of a classic kind of manic wit, like Lenny Bruce, there's a rapidity of association and an ability to reach instantly back into the mind. It's clear that if you give hypomania [the medical term for the manic state] to an already creative person you give them a big advantage." As if to underscore the point, Jamison helped produce a Los Angeles concert last May entitled "Moods and Music." It featured compositions by Handel, Schumann, Wolf, Berlioz and Mahler — all of whom, she maintained, were manic-depressive.

Dr. Barry M. Panter, an associate professor of psychiatry at the University of Southern California and the director of an annual conference on "Creativity and Madness," cites a similar "chemistry between emotion and creativity." The material artists use for their art, Panter said, "comes from the primitive levels of their inner lives — aggression, sexual fantasy, polymorphous sexuality. What we know about the development of personality is that we all go through these stages and have these primitive drives within us. As we mature and are 'civilized,' we suppress them. But the artist stays in touch with and struggles to understand them. And to remain so in touch with that primitive self is to be on the fine line between sanity and madness."

Yet it remains largely an individual matter how an artist handles such powerful forces, or fails to. For a playwright like Athol Fugard, an alcoholic who stopped drinking in 1983, one of the hardest parts of abstinence was giving up the liberating effect of liquor. Anyone who saw "Master Harold... and the boys," a self-lacerating memory play, can well imagine how an alcohol-fed maniac helped Fugard touch the old wounds that underlie the work. "When I was writing a play," Fugard recalls of his old process, "I would start drinking after sunset and then I'd stay into the night. And that last carafe of wine at night — that spell of wildness — was when I would set up the ideas that I'd work on soberly the next day."

By the time Fugard began work on the follow-up play to "Master Harold," "The Road to Mecca," he had stopped drinking.



Athol Fugard: Alcohol helped the playwright reach into his "dark side." Above, a scene from a production of his "Master Harold."

The prospect of writing without alcohol was terrifying. "Mecca was hard for me because I didn't have that moment of madness at night," he said. "I had to ask myself, could I still get into my dark side? Could I still put my dark side forward without the aid of a drug? And, obviously, alcohol was a powerful replacement for that. Nothing I could do could replace it. I've found other things — running, biking, Buddhist mantras. And maybe my art now will be more about light than dark."

Few artists as a group so depended on tapping their subconscious urges and indulging their conscious desires, as the Abstract Expressionist painters, the cluster of New York artists who flourished in the 1940s and '50s. The results were groundbreaking work and tragic ends — suicides for Mark Rothko and Arshile Gorky, violent deaths for Franz Kline and Jackson Pollock.

Robert Motherwell, one of the Abstract Expressionists still painting, has often spoken of the psychological nature of his work; he has described his process as free association — itself a term drawn from psychoanalysis — and "a state of anxiety that is obliquely recorded in the inner tension of the finished product."

"One of my best friends is a psychiatrist," Motherwell said in a recent interview, "and last summer I asked him, if he had to define psychoanalysis in a single sentence, how would he put it? And he said, 'Chris Hardman put it best — psychoanalysis is the study of self-deception.' And it may be that the deep necessity of art is the examination

of self-deception. It's not that the creative act and the critical act are simultaneous. It's more like you blurt something out and then analyze it. After each brushstroke, you're analyzing it. Is this stroke an authentic expression or not? Most painting in the European tradition was painting the mask. Modern art rejected all that. Our subject matter was the person behind the mask. And we all know genuine analysis like that is shattering to go through. There's a terrible price to be paid for the constant analysis, constant doubt."

No other art form, perhaps, resembles Abstract Expressionism as closely as modern jazz. Both drew heavily on the psychology of the creator. Both were innovations that had to fight for legitimacy in the cultural world. Outer forces fed the inner fires of both, and that barely contained rage expressed itself in the raw and rending sounds of avant-garde jazz.

"The music became a way to be both beautiful and angry at the same time," said Jackie McLean, a saxophonist whose 40-year career spans bebop, modal and free jazz.

There is another parallel between modern jazz and Abstract Expressionism. Both became fixed in the public mind — correctly or not — with the stereotype of the dissolute artist. Some of the most brilliant jazz musicians literally went mad. The hero of the bebop era was Charlie (Bird) Parker, a ferociously inventive saxophonist and a heroin addict from his late teens until his death at 35. The jazz wisdom once held, "To play like Bird, you got to be like Bird."

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Shakespeare in the Comics Continued from page 9

spend a lot of time rushing out and seeing artists."

She has found that the best artists are those who have not done comics before. "They get terribly excited about how you can use illustration as a camera — pan into someone's face, move back over a shoulder, have a close-up inside a mouth."

Oscar Zarate, who illustrated "Othello," was a lonely and embittered Argentinian, she says, who found himself drawing Othello in battle in Cyprus just when Argentina and Britain went to war over the Falklands. "He lost two stone in weight doing the play, he was a shell when he finished, and I understood that because he's suffering from beginning to end."

Im Pollock, who illustrated "King Lear," is a well-known illustrator. "His work is absolutely horrible, you have a distorted mind I said and he roared with laughter and said he would like to do 'Lear.' And of course it's the only hysterical and distorted one of the whole lot."

Pollock makes the Fool get larger and smaller and changes Cordelia as the play goes on. "In the beginning she's just a blob, you have to imprint your own idea of what she thought and whether she's got any character or spunk. And by the end she's grown herself a bosom and she's grown up."

"I don't know if any of this is allowable," Tauté adds, "but why not if it brings the text alive and makes people remember them?"

"The Tempest" is next on the list, and

maybe a "Merchant of Venice" set in Nazi Germany. She would also like to do Ibsen and Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus," and she would like to redo her Shakespeares with other artists to offer other interpretations just as new stage productions give a different view. In large part, the point of the comic books is to bring the theater to people who do not have a chance to go — to bring the stage to the page, as Tauté put it.

"I mean I couldn't even read a line before. With the drawings you can almost squeak like the witches one minute and behave like Lady Macbeth the next. It brings out all the acting potential in a person."

Tauté says she is not the first to put Shakespeare in the comics and will not be the last. Probably, as the idea catches on, the plays will come out assembly-line fashion. "They'll put six people on it with somebody drawing the legs and somebody coloring and the whole concept falls to pieces. The idea that one would churn them out like a Walt Disney studio is totally abhorrent to me."

The books have been sold to Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Canada, Japan. If

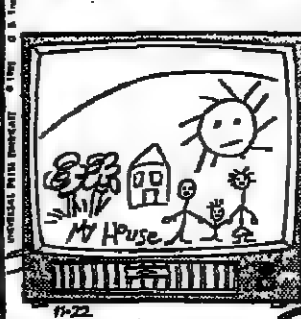
the United States is stuffy, Australia was so excited that a TV interviewer asked Anne Tauté if she would go out with old Bill Shakespeare were he alive. She would.

Still, the comics are in the red and she has bought the title to another series that she hopes will balance the books. It is called "Bluff Your Way," manuals on bluffing your way through philosophy, computers, golf, antiques, music and management.

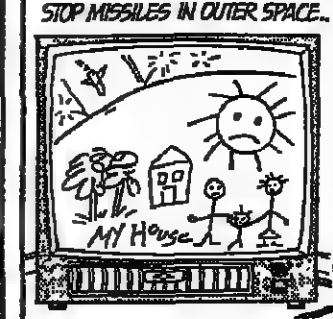
There should surely be a "Bluff Your Way Through Shakespeare" as well. "Yes," Tauté said, "I suppose you're quite right."

DOONESBURY

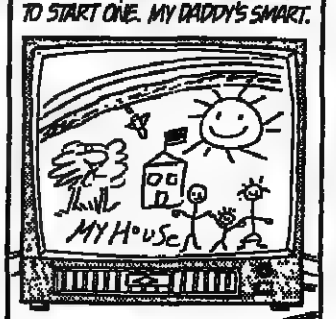
I ASKED MY DADDY ABOUT THE "STAR WARS" STUFF. IT'S ALL ABOUT.



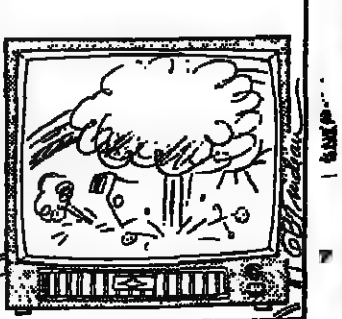
HE SAID RIGHT NOW WE CAN'T PROTECT OURSELVES FROM NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AND THAT'S WHY THE PRESIDENT WANTS TO BUILD A PEACE SHIELD. IT'S STOP MISSILES IN OUTER SPACE.



SO THEY COULDN'T HIT OUR HOUSE, THEN NOBODY COULD WIN A WAR, AND IF NOBODY COULD WIN A WAR, THERE'S NO REASON TO START ONE. MY DADDY'S SMART.



OOPS, ONE GOT THROUGH. BYE.



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Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Div. Yld. PE St. High Low Close Chg.

(Continued from Page 8)

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(Continued from Page 8)

113	102	101	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52	-53	-54	-55	-56	-57	-58	-59	-60	-61	-62	-63	-64	-65	-66	-67	-68	-69	-70	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	-76	-77	-78	-79	-80	-81	-82	-83	-84	-85	-86	-87	-88	-89	-90	-91	-92	-93	-94	-95	-96	-97	-98	-99	-100
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NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Div. Yld. PE St. High Low Close Chg.

(Continued from Page 8)

113	102	101	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52	-53	-54	-55	-56	-57	-58	-59	-60	-61	-62	-63	-64	-65	-66	-67	-68	-69	-70	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	-76	-77	-78	-79	-80	-81	-82	-83	-84	-85	-86	-87	-88	-89	-90	-91	-92	-93	-94	-95	-96	-97	-98	-99	-100
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London Metals

Close	Nov. 21	Previous
ALUMINUM	66.00	65.00
COPPER	1.80	1.78
LEAD	1.10	1.08
NICKEL	1.10	1.08
SILVER	1.10	1.08
ZINC	1.10	1.08

London Commodities

High	Low	Close	Nov. 21	Previous
SUGAR	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
COFFEE	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
CRUDE OIL	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10

Asian Commodities

High	Low	Close	Nov. 21	Previous
SUGAR	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
COFFEE	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
CRUDE OIL	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10

Cash Prices

High	Low	Close	Nov. 21	Previous
SUGAR	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
COFFEE	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
CRUDE OIL	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10

U.S. Approves Airline Merger

Japan's Trading Houses Predicting Slow Growth

TOKYO—Japan's four major trading houses—Mitsubishi Corp., Sumitomo Corp., Nishio Iwai Corp. and Daiwa Kangyo Co.—face slow business growth in the year ending March 31, 1986, company spokesmen said Thursday.

Further trade friction, the yen's appreciation and slow domestic economic growth are expected to check their business growth in 1985-86, the four said.

Mitsubishi predicted parent company profit of about \$2 billion (about \$256 million), much the same as \$1.7 billion in 1984-85. Hideo Mabuchi, vice president, said he expected sales of 16.2 trillion, down from 16.4 trillion a year earlier.

The company earlier reported 29.17 billion yen profit in the first half ended Sept. 30, up 31 percent from a year earlier, on sales of 8.3 trillion yen, up 4.1 percent, helped by a 31.1-percent increase in interest income.

Sumitomo expects its 1985-86 profit to be about even with the 45.50 billion yen in 1984-85, the company president, Tadashi Itoh, said. Sales are expected to be 14.2 trillion, up 7.9 percent from 13.16 trillion a year earlier.

The company reported that first half sales rose 12.1 percent from a year earlier, to 7.12 trillion yen, but

Boots Reports 6.2% Rise in Pretax Profit

LONDON—Boots Co., the British pharmaceutical concern, said pretax profit rose 6.2 percent during the six months ending Sept. 30.

Profit was \$84.9 million (\$121 million) compared with \$79.9 million in the like 1984 period. Sales rose 6.6 percent, to \$980.9 million, from \$920.1 million, Boots said.

Sales in the industrial division rose by 8.1 percent and profit by 10.1 percent. Boots said. Pharmaceutical sales increased 8.8 percent. The Nottingham-based concern cited good performance from Kanbido, its new West German unit, and operations in France, Italy, India and Pakistan.

Consumer products sales increased 6.8 percent, it said. In the retail division, sales rose by 6.8 percent and profit by 14.4 percent. In Britain, sales of Boots pharmacy chain increased 6.8 percent.

The Canadian unit increased sales by 6 percent in local currency because of an 11.3-percent fall in interest income and an extraordinary loss of 5.16 billion yen, including a loss from liquidating affiliated companies' shares.

Texaco Confident on Overturning Damages

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK—Texaco Inc. has strong grounds for overturning a Texas jury's decision that it has to pay a record \$103.53 billion damages to another oil company, Pennzoil Co., according to Texaco's general counsel, William C. Weitzel Jr.

He said Wednesday the case is so confident that the jury decision would be overturned, either by Judge Solomon Casch of a Texas State District Court in Houston, who heard the case, or on appeal.

On Tuesday, a 12-member jury in the Houston court found unanimously that Texaco, the third-largest U.S. oil company based on annual revenue, had improperly induced Getty Oil Co. to back out of a merger last year with Pennzoil.

Speaking to securities analysts at Texaco headquarters in White Plains, New York, Mr. Weitzel took issue with the way Judge Casch had instructed the jury.

He said of the verdict: "We feel very confident that this is just an outrageous travesty and that there is no way it can withstand review."

But investors took a wary view. Texaco's shares, the most actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday, fell \$1.50, to \$34.75, after dropping \$3 on Tuesday. They were recovering some ground in early trading Thursday.

The next hearings in the case are scheduled for Dec. 5 and Dec. 6 in

the same Houston court. Judge Casch could uphold the jury decision, reverse it, grant a new trial or decrease the size of the award.

If Texaco does not get a favorable ruling, it can appeal to a Texas intermediate appeals court and the Texas Supreme Court. "We don't expect to have to follow that full chain," Mr. Weitzel said.

Mr. Weitzel detailed a number of points that Texaco feels could be used to get the decision reversed.

For one, Judge Casch "came into the trial as a second judge in the middle of the trial and he was not familiar with the evidence," he said.

"He basically accepted the requested instructions put forth by Pennzoil," Mr. Weitzel said. "The instructions to the jury were virtually a directed verdict for Pennzoil."

He also claimed some evidence had been improperly excluded at the trial.

Mr. McKinley also said there had been no settlement talks with Pennzoil during the Houston trial.

Renault de España to Receive Subsidies

MADRID—The Spanish government has agreed to provide Renault de España S.A. with subsidies of 2 billion pesetas (\$12.4 million) to enable the French-controlled firm to update its production line, a government spokesman said Thursday.

The offer is part of a 50-billion peseta modernization program that Renault has agreed to gear up its Spanish plant for competition within the European Community, which Spain joins in January.

Spanish car industry sources said that the government was concerned about demands by French trade unionists for the closure of Renault's factory in Spain to protect jobs in France.

Spain approved a restructuring program for its car industry last

month that calls for providing incentives to stimulate an outlay by manufacturers of 180 billion pesetas on plant modernization and the reduction of their work forces.

The government is asking leading commercial banks to help fund the modernization program.

The industry sources said that the plan was aimed at helping the Spanish subsidiaries of French companies Renault and Peugeot to enhance their competitive position against more recent arrivals, Ford España S.A. and General Motors España S.A.

The French producers and Spain's state-owned SEAT each employ about twice as many workers as Ford and GM. SEAT is negotiating a takeover by Volkswagen AG.

open-ended amount, according to banking sources.

Pohang Iron & Steel Co.'s plan to borrow \$37 million to help finance mill expansions has been approved by South Korea's Finance Ministry, Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd., the London merchant bank, will lend \$44 million and Vost-Alpine AG of Austria \$13.2 million.

Schering AG, a West German pharmaceutical and chemical group, expects record profits in 1985, according to Klaus Pohl, a board member.

Schloemann-Siemag AG, a Düsseldorf plant-builder that is a subsidiary of Gutehoffnungshütte Aktiengesellschaft, expects incoming orders to be near record levels this year, helped by strong demand from China, the chairman, Heinrich Weiss, said.

STET, Italy's state telecommunications company, and the private group Montedison are to set up a joint subsidiary called Televis covering data communications.

Tandy Corp. has introduced a computer compatible with International Business Machines Corp.'s most powerful personal computer, the PC-AT. It said the machine was much less expensive than the IBM model and 33 percent faster.

United Canada Insurance Co. of Toronto has had its assets seized by the government, following an order by the Iowa state commissioner of insurance that the U.S. parent, Carver Insurance Co., be placed under supervision.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1985, unless otherwise indicated.

Britain			
British Petroleum			
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Boots			
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Distillers			
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Whitbread			
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Hiram Walker Res.			
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Inf'l Thomson Orgs.			
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Sweden			
ASABO			
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Volvo			
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Thailand			
Siam Commercial Bk			
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
United States			
Univoy			
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Winn Enterprises			
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	
Revenue	1985	1984	
Profit	1985	1984	

Making the New Bell Labs Competitive

AT&T Breakup Brings Profound Change to 'Scientific Oz'

By Peter Behr
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—In the opinion of many experts, the foremost center of technology in the world, for most of this century, was Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Before the court-ordered breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the Bell Labs complex was a fabulous hotbed of discovery and invention, with 26,000 scientists, engineers and other employees, 20,000 patents to its credit and an annual budget of \$2 billion.

"Before divestiture, a young engineer driving up to Bell Laboratories for his first day of work might have spotted the vast, glittering building across an immense stretch of grass fields and felt as if he were approaching a scientific Oz," wrote Carol Fletcher, contributing editor of Spectrum, the magazine of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. "In a sense, he would not have been wrong."

The breakup of AT&T's monopoly in January 1984 and its transformation into a competitive high-

technology manufacturer have meant profound changes for AT&T's Bell Labs—the loss of 8,000 employees and new marching orders for those who remain.

The fear among some experts and customers alike is that AT&T's unique commitment to research will be eroded by the change, weakening one of the United States' greatest technological outposts just as the telecommunications industry is entering a new, crucial round of global competition.

An impressive investigation of this issue, along with other repercussions from the breakup, is contained in this month's issue of Spectrum.

The partitioning of Bell Labs actually occurred in two cuts. A 1980 ruling by the Federal Communications Commission permitted AT&T to enter the computer field—but required it to create a separate subsidiary for this business.

About 4,000 Bell Labs employees joined the new subsidiary. A roughly equal number transferred from Bell Labs in 1984 to a new, independent research organization serving the regional telephone companies. Some of AT&T's scientific brainpower has defected, to start up new ventures.

The 18,000 Bell Labs people who remain must cope with a new kind of research and development institution. The commitment to research has not slackened, said Ian Ross, president of Bell Labs. But the goal of R&D has shifted, he added.

"When the transistor was invented in this company in 1947, he said, "we had to wait 10 years before we got it reliable enough to go into switching and transmission equipment in the network, which were the only businesses we were allowed to be in. And in that per-

Pantry Pride Will Sell Revlon Units to Beecham

LONDON—Beecham Group PLC said Thursday that it had agreed to buy Northolt Thayer and Reheis, the health-product and chemical divisions of Revlon Inc., for \$395 million from Revlon's parent, Pantry Pride Inc.

Beecham said it would not retain Reheis. Pantry Pride took over Revlon Nov. 3, defeating Revlon's plan to be acquired by Fortsum Little & Co., which would have sold the two units to American Home Products for \$355 million.

od, people like Texas Instruments came out with the transistor radio," Mr. Ross added. "We weren't allowed to sell transistor radios."

Now, the overriding mission at Bell Labs is to connect scientific work with products that AT&T can sell, as it swings into competition with International Business Machines Corp.

"Next time around, when we have a breakthrough invention, we can do the equivalent of a transistor radio," Mr. Ross said.

AT&T's gain is likely to be its competitors' loss, however. As Spectrum noted, until the 1980 FCC ruling and the breakup, Bell Labs had provided a rich lode of technology for other companies.

"As part of the resolution of an earlier antitrust case, Bell Telephone Laboratories published its work readily and let other companies use its patents—among them the transistor—for reasonable license fees," the magazine said.

Mr. Ross denied that Bell Labs is closing its doors to outsiders. Its focus on the commercialization of its technology will bring more of its discoveries more quickly into the marketplace, he said.

The concerns of the scientific community, however, are demonstrated by the case of an AT&T mathematician, Narendra Karmarkar, who devised a radically new technique for solving complex equations that promises to speed up large computer-programming tasks.

Spectrum noted that such equations also could be used for airline scheduling or other such uses. While other mathematicians praise Mr. Karmarkar's theoretical breakthrough, they have been unable to duplicate the results because details of his work are not available, Spectrum said.

Lenders Exposed In Collapse of 3 Brazil Banks

RIO DE JANEIRO—Brazil will not guarantee repayment of all \$450 million of medium-term loans extended by foreign creditors to three failed Brazilian banks, Diogenes Fumero, the finance minister, said Thursday.

"The foreign banks will have to stand in line along with other creditors," he said.

The Brazilian central bank has said it will honor \$160 million in interbank credit lines held by Banco Auxiliar, Maesano and Banco do Comercio e Industria de São Paulo, or Comind, the private banks whose liquidation was announced Tuesday.

Mr. Fumero said small savers with deposits in the three banks would be paid in full after Dec. 2, but other creditors would have to wait until the assets of the banks had been sold to see what funds were available.

Foreign banking sources said Wednesday night that the failure of the banks could hurt negotiations to reschedule Brazil's \$103-billion foreign debt, unless the government agreed to honor all their commitments. The banks collapsed with liabilities exceeding assets by 7 trillion cruzeiros (\$785 million).

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Nov. 21, 1985

<p>Not meant to provide quotations or quotations by the Funds listed with the exception of some amounts based on issue price. The overvalued symbols indicate frequency of supplies supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (R) - quarterly; (Q) - quarterly.</p>									
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Handwritten note: 12/11/85

BUSINESS PEOPLE

NYSE Names Europeans to New Advisory Board

Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

DON — The New York Stock Exchange announced Thursday it had named a group of 10 European business leaders to a new advisory board.

J. Phelan, chairman of the board, said the committee was formed to advise the NYSE on international securities and regulatory developments.

General de Belgique SA; Sir Trevor Holdsworth, chairman of Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds PLC; Andre Lysen, vice chairman of Gevaert Photo-Produit NV; Hans L. Meckle, chairman of Robert Bosch GmbH; Jacques Maisonrouge, managing director of L'Air Liquide SA; Robert Stodier, executive director of Union Bank of Switzerland; Eberhard von Kuemmel, chairman of Bayerische Motoren Werke AG; and Sir David Nicolson, a director of several British companies who was named a consultant to the NYSE last February.

Copenhagen Handelsbank A/S has appointed Peter Schmalz-Joergensen senior vice president and general manager of its branch in Los Angeles from Feb. 1, succeeding Thomas Bjerggaard. Mr. Bjerggaard is being transferred to the Copenhagen head office to take over from Mr. Schmalz-Joergensen as head of the international banking relations department.

U.S. Sales Of Trucks Set Record

(Continued from Page 13)

The lower standards allow for more power and better gasoline mileage. Trucks have traditionally sold well in certain parts of the United States for their utility value; along the spine of the Rocky Mountains, in the farming areas of the Southwest and the Plains states. But now they are popping up in less likely places. "Here we are in Bloomfield Hills and we sold more trucks than cars last month," marvels William Hickey, general manager of Alan Ford, Bloomfield Hills is the wealthiest of Detroit's suburbs.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Tumbles in Europe and U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled against major currencies Thursday as dealers had second thoughts about the strength of the latest U.S. gross national product figures and on a belief that Congress will pass a balanced budget amendment.

Dealers said the dollar also was affected by report in Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a leading Japanese economic newspaper, that the U.S. Federal Reserve was seeking to stabilize the currency at a level between 190 and 200 Japanese yen.

Frankfurt, it was fixed at 2.588 DM. Financial markets were closed in West Germany Wednesday. In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 202.00 yen, down from 202.85. Later in New York, it dropped to 201.60 from 202.85.

THE EUROMARKETS

U.S. Rally Lifts Primary, Secondary Markets

By Christopher Pizze

LONDON — The dollar-straitened sector of the secondary Eurobond market ended firmer Thursday, although below the day's higher levels, after an active session. In addition, the primary market sprang back to life with a variety of new issues emerging, they added.

Morgan Stanley lead-managed a \$150-million bond issue for Procter & Gamble Inc. that had 150,000 warrants attached. They were sold to co-managers by auction. The host bond is callable after four years, pays 9 1/2 percent a year and was priced at 101 1/2.

graph & Telephone Corp., which issued a \$100-million bond paying 9 1/2 percent a year over 10 years, priced at 100 1/2.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Includes the following prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Does not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, High, Low, Change. Includes entries for AMEX, NYSE, and various individual stocks.

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Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

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Women, meanwhile, "are a fairly large portion of primary drivers of light utility vehicles, like the Bronco II," noted Roger C. Olsen, director of Ford's Truck Sales Promotions. "They like the reliability and handling and perhaps some of them no longer want to be associated with the suburban station wagon set." Trucks, he added, have become socially acceptable.

The day's most novel new issue was a development in the so-called "harmless warrants" formula recently developed by Morgan Stanley International, dealers said.

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SPORTS

College Basketball: Amid Anticipation, Danger

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Without trying to put words into Charles Dickens's pen, it is a good guess he would have known exactly what to write about the coming college basketball season. "It was the best of times," he might have written, "it was the worst of times."

Rollie Massimino put it another way. "I'm happy," said the Villanova basketball coach, "and I'm sad."

Massimino was responding to a question about the 1985-86 season, which, on its most general terms, is post-Patrick Ewing and post-Tulane.

"I'm happy that Patrick's gone—so we don't have to play him anymore," said Massimino, "and I'm sad about the tragedy at Tulane, not just at Tulane, at the other places where we're hearing about possible scandals and violations."

Massimino coached his Villanova Wildcats to the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship last April. Villanova, in a game that tricked a lot of experts, Georgetown, with the winged Ewing, a 7-foot (2.13-meter) shooting guard, was heavily favored to win its second straight NCAA title. Villanova had not finished in the top 20 in its previous season.

But Massimino, his crown of glorying hair and the tail of his suit jacket in constant flight on the sideline, coached Villanova to a 66-64 victory over John Thompson's Georgetown team. The game was one of the finest exhibitions of basketball by two college teams in recent memory, and one of the high points of college basketball at any time. "The NCAA championship is one of the premier sports events in the country now, like the Super Bowl and World Series and heavyweight championship fights," said Jim Valvano, coach of North Carolina State.

But at the moment college basketball was back in its brightest spotlight, two events were taking place that would delineate the so-called underbelly of college sports.

Shortly before the championship game, John (Hot Rod) Williams and two other players at Tulane were arrested on charges of sports bribery—point-shaving, in this instance.

At the same time, virtually as the championship game was being played at Rupp Arena, the home of the University of Kentucky, an investigation by the local newspaper, The Lexington Herald-Leader, was under way. The investigation looked into possible violations involving Kentucky players from 1978 to perhaps the present accepting money, up to thousands of dollars, for performing phony jobs, for having played a good game or for speaking engagements that paid well in excess of NCAA rules.

Now, as a new season is about to commence, the old season is still with us. Williams, after a mistrial in the summer, is expected to be standing trial again soon; the NCAA is investigating the Kentucky reports and, on the other hand, there is the legacy of Patrick Ewing and what his four years of college ball meant to the game.

Massimino says Ewing was one of the four most dominant college players in the last 30 years—Bill Russell, Wilt Chamberlain and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar were his other choices—while Thompson says, "Patrick set a standard. Besides his natural talent, he was in the best tradition of college basketball. He played hard all the time."

But the departure of Ewing does not diminish the anticipation for this season. There will be

superb players, terrific games, hot tournaments.

Look for John Salley, a 7-foot senior at Georgia Tech, to be one of the key players in the nation and possibly the first pick in the National Basketball Association draft. Salley, along with the all-America guard, Mark Price, have elevated Tech to the top of preseason polls. Up near the top are Illinois, with the forward Edrin Williams; North Carolina, with the guard Kenny Smith and the freshman off-guard Jeff Lebrun; Michigan with all five starters returning; Syracuse, with the guard Pearl Washington; Kentucky, with the forward Kenny Walker, and, yes, Georgetown, with the forward Reggie Miller. And Villanova? Nowhere in the polls, but the Wildcats have recruited two freshmen, the forward Barry Beckstead and the center Tommy Greis, who may or may not help Villanova surprise people come next April Fool's Day.

On the flip side, though, there is the dark aspect of big-time college basketball seen as hypocritical amateurism, as enmeshed in a "win-at-any-cost" syndrome.

David Best, director of enforcement for the NCAA, investigated an actual case in the not-too-distant past that began like this:

Under an assumed name and with \$5,000 in cash stuffed into his briefcase, a man boarded an airplane for a clandestine rendezvous. Upon arrival, he headed for a hotel room where he was to meet with a high-school senior—a basketball whiz—and the whiz's parents.

He was not immensely clever as undercover characters go because, though he did not wear Groucho Marx eyebrows and mustache, he did make himself rather conspicuous. The hotel

clerk would remember him clearly: He signed the register with an assumed name and fished out a credit card with his real name to pay for the room.

Eventually, he obtained the keys and met with the family. The man was a booster of a college with a lofty sports reputation, and he was there to try to persuade the family that his college offered the young man the greatest educational benefits.

To prove it, he had the \$5,000, promises of more thousands plus a car, a stereo, a job for the father in the town of the college—it was out of state—and other assorted fruits of academia.

The family, which was poor and with the father out of work, was persuaded. The whiz wound up at the booster's school, received \$2,000 more upon arrival, and his father got the job. But the player soon grew unhappy, and he and his family left town.

Best received confirmation from the family about the recruiting violations. He also got the goods on the booster, who was tripped up by his bumbling of the phony name at the hotel.

The school was put on probation because the booster "was so intimately involved in the program, it was as though he were employed by the university," said Best. Penalties included a reduction in the number of athletic scholarships and a ban on television appearances, thus cutting off a handsome source of revenue. The guilty booster was banned altogether from association with the college's sports programs.

This story illustrates one of the fears of some in the college ranks.

"If a player can be bought in a recruiting deal

for money the first time," said Bucky Waters, a television commentator who coached at Duke and West Virginia, "how much more money would it take to make a deal a second time—a deal to shave points or even throw a game?"

The NCAA now is investigating allegations into some 30 to 40 rules violations—a normal complement, said Best. One of those cases is the strange affair of Tito Horford, the 7-1 freshman from the Dominican Republic who enrolled at the University of Houston, then was not allowed to attend because of recruiting violations, then transferred to Louisiana State University, then vanished from there.

Sometimes, it is the player who takes the initial step toward special inducement.

"One time," said Massimino, "a fellow we were interested in said to me, 'Well, Coach, you know it gets cold in the winter, and I'm going to need some extra money for hamburgers to keep warm.' I told him, 'You're going to have to keep warm someplace else, because we don't pay athletes.'"

Sometimes a high-school coach is looking for something special. Waters recalls a time at Duke when he was trying to recruit a high-school star and asked the player's coach how his grades were. "We have to know if we can get him into our school," said Waters.

"Just tell me what he needs," the coach replied.

Above all, the disgrace in big-time college sports is that in the past so many players have gone to college under the guise of being student-athletes, but wound up as simply athletes—as Hessians of a sort in a huge and highly profit-

able entertainment business for the university. Thompson believes the experience involved in high-level competition can be positive for a college student, given the proper context. He is known to demand classroom performance from his athletes at Georgetown. "But it's also ridiculous for schools to assume a moralistic stance about athletes when they're caught in violations of rules," he said. "The schools have often used these athletes to raise funds or to bring attention to the university."

"The responsibility ultimately lies with the university president," said Eamon M. Kelly, president of Tulane. After the point-shaving scandal hit his school, he eliminated the men's intercollegiate basketball program.

The presidents have banded together and decided to impose stricter penalties on rules violators, such as the so-called "death penalty" in which a school caught in a second serious violation within a given period will not be allowed to participate in postseason play and share in television money.

That is tough stuff, especially when a team that goes to the final four of the NCAA basketball championship can earn as much as \$750,000, and a football team that goes to a major bowl as much as \$2 million.

There also may be severe limits put on recruiting and scholarships. This could hurt schools such as Kentucky, where basketball is a quasi-religion and where Rupp Arena traditionally draws sellout crowds of 23,000 for its home games—this year there will be 18—and where the basketball revenue last year was \$2,350,000.

Thompson says that there is "a crisis in educational institutions" today. But, he said, "You regroup, you monitor, you police," he said. "College basketball has gone through crises before and has come through. It will do it again. It's not going to fall over a cliff."

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	11	2	.846	—
Philadelphia	10	3	.769	1 1/2
New York	7	7	.500	3 1/2
Washington	4	10	.286	6 1/2
New Jersey	3	11	.214	7 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	11	4	.732	—
Charlotte	10	5	.667	1 1/2
Cleveland	8	8	.500	3 1/2
Chicago	5	11	.313	6 1/2
Indiana	3	13	.188	8 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	10	3	.769	—
Houston	9	4	.692	1 1/2
San Antonio	7	7	.500	3 1/2
Utah	6	7	.462	4 1/2
Sacramento	4	10	.286	6 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
L.A. Lakers	11	4	.732	—
Portland	10	5	.667	1 1/2
Golden State	7	7	.500	3 1/2
Los Angeles	6	8	.431	4 1/2
Phoenix	2	11	.154	8 1/2

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Washington 101, Boston 95; Philadelphia 101, New York 95; Charlotte 101, Atlanta 95; Cleveland 101, Chicago 95; Houston 101, San Antonio 95; Denver 101, Utah 95; Portland 101, Phoenix 95; L.A. Lakers 101, Golden State 95.

Baseball

Chronology of the American League's most valuable players

1985 — Don Mattingly, New York Yankees; 1984 — Fred Lynn, Boston Red Sox; 1983 — Cal Ripken, Baltimore Orioles; 1982 — Robin Yount, Milwaukee Brewers; 1981 — Nolan Ryan, California Angels; 1980 — George Brett, Kansas City Royals; 1979 — Jim Rice, Boston Red Sox; 1978 — Tom Seaver, New York Mets; 1977 — Thurman Munson, New York Yankees; 1976 — Fred Lynn, Boston Red Sox; 1975 — Jeff Burroughs, Texas Rangers; 1974 — Dick Allen, Chicago White Sox; 1973 — Vida Blue, Oakland Athletics; 1972 — Steve Garvey, Los Angeles Dodgers; 1971 — Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota Twins; 1970 — Danny McLain, Detroit Tigers; 1969 — Carl Yastrzemski, Boston Red Sox; 1968 — Frank Robinson, Baltimore Orioles; 1967 — Zola Versalles, Minnesota Twins; 1966 — Brooks Robinson, Baltimore Orioles; 1965 — Elton Howard, New York Yankees; 1964 — Mickey Vernon, New York Yankees; 1963 — Roger Maris, New York Yankees; 1962 — Hank Aaron, Milwaukee Braves; 1961 — Jackie Jensen, Boston Red Sox; 1960 — Mickey Vernon, New York Yankees; 1959 — Yogi Berra, New York Yankees; 1958 — Bobby Slaughter, Philadelphia Phillies; 1957 — Yogi Berra, New York Yankees; 1956 — Ted Williams, Boston Red Sox; 1955 — Lou Brock, St. Louis Cardinals; 1954 — Joe Mauer, New York Yankees; 1953 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1952 — Joe Mauer, New York Yankees; 1951 — Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia Phillies; 1950 — Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia Phillies; 1949 — Ted Williams, Boston Red Sox; 1948 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1947 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1946 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1945 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1944 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1943 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1942 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1941 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1940 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1939 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1938 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1937 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1936 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1935 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 1934 — Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers; 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